BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM

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EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...EDITOR
ROBERT P. TUTEN, ...PUBLISHER

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POLITICAL NOTES.

—General Butler's favorite exercise—Walking for his health and running for office.—*Graphic*

—Thomas R. Allen, State Grand Master, reports 376 Granges as having been established in Missouri to June 30.

—The Lynchburg delegates to the Virginia Republican State Convention are instructed to vote for Col. R. W. Hughes for Governor.

—Congressman Comingo's constituents pronounce his name with the accent very strong on the last syllable since he pocketed his back pay.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says there is beginning to be some talk of a National Convention at Chicago, representative of the farmers' movement.

—Congressman Donnan, of Iowa, has put a part of "his'n" into a $1,000 piano. A correspondent remarks that "He was in limited circumstances heretofore."

—A Washington Territory man offers to contribute $25 toward a fund to buy off the men who have made it their business for twelve years past to hold all the offices.

—A Texas paper inquires with some anxiety as to the policy of the Democratic party. We may be mistaken, but it strikes us that the policy expired some months since, and has never been renewed.

—There is a Bourbon in Cincinnati who signs himself "An Honest Democrat." The *Alias* affords such a thorough disguise that even his most intimate friends don't recognize him.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

—John Smith is in Minneapolis now, and had a row in a cheap boarding house, for which he was fined one dollar. This probably disposes of Mr. Smith as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1876.—*Rochester Democrat.*

—Several of our exchanges are disposed to criticise the Mt. Vernon *Banner* for saying: "Disbandon the Democratic party? Never!" They should be a little charitable. The editor of the *Banner* has just been "disbandoned" by his party, and had his Senatorial aspirations blasted.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The Democratic journals are shrewd detectives of motives. They proclaim, loudly and long, as if to convince themselves that they are not lying, that the Republican Congressmen who voted for the salary bill are thieves, and those of them who did not are hypocrits and demogogues, of whom Blaine is chief. But they do not diagnose the Democratic Congressmen in this connection.—*St. Louis Globe.*

—The old style of Governor does not meet the approval of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, which pictures its man as follows: "The lawyers and the politicians, the soldiers and the statesmen—we have tried them, and they are not wanted. It is in vain to seek among the professions for the men we are after. He ought to be a farmer, a cultivator of beef and bacon, beans and buckwheat, cows and corn, cabbages and cucumbers, with a strong smell of the soil in his blouse, and the fragrance of the barnyard on his boots—a man far removed from contact with the cities, and unknown in the precincts of court-houses, whom contractors have not contaminated nor monopolists manipulated."

—The attempt to show that, because the Constitution allows members of Congress to fix their own compensation and to alter it, the provision is retroactive, would justify the receipt of back pay for an unlimited period, and violates every principle of constitutional construction. After fixing the amount of their compensation for future services, they have bound themselves by the expiration of the term, and cannot increase the rate. But we cannot afford to waste any more words on this wretched business. Theft is bad enough, but when it is defended on moral grounds it becomes even more contemptible. There is a limit to human endurance, and it has been reached in the case of this last advocate of Congressional corruption, under the specious name of compensation.—*Boston Globe.*

DEMOCRACY ADRIFT.

The Democracy seems to be entirely adrift. Leaders they have and to spare but the rank and file are rather thin, and the leaders do not seem to agree. Some point one way, some another, and all is confusion in the "Hunker" camp. If they have any principles we would like to know what they are, or just where to place them in relation to the other opposition elements. Some time ago a portion of the party in Allen County, Ohio, knowing the need of some vital principle that should put a little new life into the dead carcus of the party, took a new departure. They resolved that the Country was going to eternal smash and that they alone had the power to save; the Government was very corrupt, and they alone could purify it; our liberties needed more careful guarding, and they were just the dogs to do it and do it "elegant;" and they further resolved that the glorious old party of freedom that saved the Country when they raised their traitorous hands against its life had accomplished its mission, and now it was their turn to take a hand. Good Lord deliver us if it has come to this that we must accept salvation at the hands of the nation's most trecherous foe.

The Democracy had once a name to be proud of, a record that was glorious, full of good deeds and unalloyed patriotism; but it undid that long ago, and has tarnished its fame with deeds of the blackest infamy.

In an editorial upon the subject at the head of this article the Beaver *Radical* says:

The Democratic party never can be successful, and the sooner it is disbanded and the whole organization given up the sooner will some opposition party have a better show in the struggle for power. The only strength the Democratic party has now is in local contests. In a National contest it is utterly insignificant, and dead past recovery. It will soon weaken in localities where it now has some strength, for no party can be strong long that has no National vitality from which to derive vigor.

The Democratic papers and leaders differ widely as to what ought to be done. Some counseling to hold on to the Democratic organization and name, while others wish to make an entire change of base. The party is evidently adrift, and in danger of complete annihilation. The Republican party doubtless will receive large accessions from its ranks this Fall. The rank and file of that party have been so long humbugged by their leaders that they have lost all confidence in them and are disgusted with their helpless condition; they begin to realize now that the Republican party is worthy of their support, that it has made a record that challenges admiration; that the present prosperity of the country is owing to its wise measures, and that now the security and continued and uninterrupted welfare of the nation depends mainly upon that party which was invincible in war, is wise in statesmanship, and well fortified in the gratitude and affections of the people. Why should there be any opposition party? To antagonize the principles of the Republican party? The people would rather entrust power to those who have proven their faith by their works. The present is a favorable time for Democrats to join the Republican ranks and march on to victory, but a bad time for Republicans, in the height of power, to join their enfeebled foes, and thus be joined with them in their destruction.

We could not discover that the Democratic party last Fall, had much vitality, although the leaders put forth all their strength. We cannot see any signs of increased power now, but many symptoms of decay, and we do not risk much in predicting that next Fall will show that the Democracy is entirely played out, that in this county hundreds of them of such as shall be saved, have come over and voted with us. Come while there is room

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——We have been receiving for some days past the Allegheny *Evening Mail*. It is a continuation of the Pittsburg *Morning Mail* and possesses all the good qualities we so much admired in the morning edition from its neighbor city. It is greatly improved in size and typographical appearance and has every appearance of being in a prosperous condition. It is one of the liveliest papers in the state and we think it about time Allegheny City had a paper devoted to its especial interests, Brother Kountz may your shadow never be less.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the REPUBLICAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 19, 1873.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

The price of gold continues to go up, or, what is exactly the same thing, the value of greenbacks or United States Treasury notes, and National Bank notes, continues to go down. In a government sale of gold on Thursday of this week a bid of 116 1-10 was received. This, being a *bona fide* transaction, shows us exactly how much our circulating medium is depreciated. With gold at that price our greebacks are worth just 86 13-100 cents on the dollar. This does not seem to indicate that we are likely to reach soon that much-to-be-desired event, specia payment.

There is something the matter with our finances. Our currency is not established on a sound basis. We used to talk or resuming specia payment, but that goal seems to be drifting farther and farther away from us. It is folly to suppose our present financial condition a safe one. We have builded our house on a foundation of sand. Very luckily for us no storms have come to beat against it, but just as soon as they do come our financial system will fall to the ground, and "great will be the fall thereof."

Were such events to come upon us now, there is no man of sound mind, well informed upon financial questions, who believes we could withstand it.

The public must arouse from its slumbers. We must do something to prepare for the day of evil. There was a time when the people felt an interest in this subject, but now we seldom hear it spoken of. There was a time when our public journals, our bankers, our financiers in Congress, the officials of the Treasury, talked of these things and laid plans by which we would be able to put our finances upon a gold basis. Resumption was a term often used. For many years we seemed to be getting nearer it. The value of our currency continued to go up until at one time gold was sold in the market at less than 110. It was at that time thought we would go on in the same direction until our Treasury notes would be worth their face in gold. We all remember the time when some dealers became so sanguine that they actually commenced making change in silver.

Now, what is to be done? Should the Treasury continue its present course? Should the gold in the vaults be sold to the New York gold gamblers who manipulate the market to suit themselves? This is just what we have been doing? We must abandon this policy. What we want to do is to put our gold into circulation among the people and to retire greenbacks just as fast as gold goes into circulation. To prevent the gold gamblers from exercising the power now in their possession let Congress authorize the Secretary to retire greenbacks at a certain rate paying for them in gold. To prevent speculators and monopolizing the metals let the exchange be made at different points in the country wherever there is a United States Depository. As a further precaution against the operations of rings let it be provided that not more than a specified amount be exchanged for any one person or firm within a specified time. By pursuing such a policy we would get the precious metals into the the hands of the people; that is, out of the hands of rings. The circulation of the country would not be lessened; the greenbacks retired would be replaced by coin, and the entire volume of Treasury and National Band notes in circulation would be increased in value. In a very short time, within a year, perhaps within six months, greenbacks worth gold dollar for dollar, and we would have specie payment everywhere.

Let the people think of this. There is no question in finances half so important. Let them look at the impending dangers, and then let them inquire into the cause of the present depreciated condition of the currency and then let them commence the search for a remedy. Let the community awake to the actual state of affairs, and the remedy will be found in time to avoid disaster.

JUDGE DURELL AND THE LOUISIANNA MUDDLE.

At the time of the Kellogg-McEnery row in Louisianna, and ever since, the criticisms on the action of Judge Durell, of the United States District Court, have been very severe. These criticisms have come not only from the opposition press but also from a large majority of the Republican journals, The Senate committee did not appear to find him guiltless and the general impression has been that this man had very much soiled the ermine he wore by his action relative to the election boards in that State. Quite a general demand for his impeachment has been made, and recently we were informed of his intention to resign, the pressure having become too great. A few days since publication was made of a memorial from the members of the New Orleans bar, bearing testimony to his incorruptable character and requesting him to retain his seat. The following is the communication in full:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned members of the New Orleans bar have heard with profound regret current rumors that you intend to resign your office of Judge of the District Court of the United States. We trust and believe that these rumors are unfounded, but that no effort may be spared in preserving to the country the service of a tried, faithful, able, learned and uncorruptable judge, we respectfully remonstrate against your intended resignation, and ask that should there be any truth in these reports you may reconsider the matter, and for the good the country remain on the bench in the courts of the United States.

Now, the significance of this document depends very mery much on the character and political affiliations of the men who signed it. Were they supporters of Kellogg it would be argued that their testimonial is valueless in establishing the character of the man to whom it is addressed. But it seems that not only the Kelloggites but the supporters of McEnery are among the lawyers who have attached their signature to this certificate of good character. Of those who are outspoken Democrats are Hon. J. A. Campbell, once an Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court and a prominent supporter of the confederacy; Hon. John B. Weller, once a United States Senator and formerly Democratic Govoner of the State of Ohio; Mr. C. Rawlins, said to be the ablest lawyer in Louisianna, and Hon. Simeon Belden, the Attorney General of the State during the administration of Warmoth. The others have not great fame, but are as emphatic in their support of the Democracy as those above-mentioned. Of the thirty signatures seventeen are those of men known as Democratic leaders. To this may be added a number who are classed as fusionists.

Judge Durell has been a resident of the State of Louisianna for upwards of thirty years and cannot, therefore, be charged with being a carpet-bagger. He practiced in the courts of New Orleans and twenty-five years ago his name had become widely known throughout the State as a lawyer of more than ordinary ability. He drafted the charter of the city of New Orleans, and has become known as a staunch supporter of the federal government. He was appointed to his present position by President Lincoln in 1863 as a recognition of his services in upholding the government. He administered the laws in New Orleans during the time the city was occupied by Butler and Banks. In the capacity of Judge he has disposed of the title to upwards of twenty-five millions of dollars and very few of his decisions have been reversed. These Democratic signers of the testimonial to his faithfulness, ability and incorruptibility, were well aware of his past record, and though it cannot be claimed that the document above quoted is conclusive proof of his purity, it ought to be taken as evidence. It is in no sense a partisan paper. If the opposition press have any disposition whatever to be fair and impartial in their criticisms of public men they can do no less than publish this document and the facts connected with it.

AN INTERESTING LIBEL SUIT.

The people of Washington have been indulging in anticipation of a huge sensation in a form of a libel suit with Mr. Alexander R. Shepherd of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia as prosecuter and Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor, publisher and proprietor of the New York *Sun*, as the defendant. It was supposed we would be treated to some rich developments concerning the doings of that gigantic power, the Board of Public Works. Of course no one believed that Dana would be able to prove the truth of his assertion that Shepherd was guilty of perjury in having sworn before a committee in Congress that he was in no way connected with the Seneca Sand-Stone Company when in fact he was a director and principal stockholder. Everybody knows Shepherd to be too shrewd to enter a suit unless he is sure that such facts cannot be proven against him. But everybody did expect that in the course of the trial Dana would be able to show some very ugly facts, and if the people here can be got to testify in court to facts which they relate on the streets without concealment, it would be no difficult task to establish beyond the possibility of a doubt that we have not only the most despotic but one of the most corrupt rings in our city that ever lorded it over any people.

The *Sun* publishes articles concerning Mr. Shepherd, the Vice President, and the manager of the concerns of the Board. A writ was issued by our Police Court and sent to New York, and upon this writ Dana was arrested. The case came before Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, and was commenced by a motion by the prosecution for a warrant directing the removal of Dana to this city for trial. The motion was denied on the ground that the act of Congress upon which the suit was based is clearly unconstitutional it that it takes away the right of trial by jury.

For the first time since Mr. Shepherd has had control of our Board of Public Works he finds himself checkmated. In a great many suits before our local courts he has been successful, indeed he has never lost a case, and the people of the District have long since concluded that whatever their grievances may be it is folly to enter litigation with the Board.

IMMENSE DEBT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Whether the popular suspicion of immense corruption be correct, whether the innumerable stories of contractors growing suddenly rich be true, whether the rumors of the buying up of the city papers be well founded, it is impossible to know. Yet it isequally impossible for any one to avoid suspicion that all is not as it should be. It is quite certain that the Board of Public Works has done much toward beautifying the city, but where all the money has gone is a question not answered. A bill passed the District Legislature authorizing a tax of four millions for public improvements, and the people ratified it at the polls. But the Board did not stop with this amount. It went on with the improvements till it ran the District in debt upwards of seventeen millions. The property in the District is scarcely able to pay even the interest on the present indebtness. How the principal is ever to be paid is a mystery. It is plain, however, that they who have done this thing expect to get the money out of the United States Treasury. They expect Congress to appropriate at least two millions a year to this object. And more than likely they will realize their expectations. It does not seem exactly just that the people of the country at large should pay thier taxes to enrich the property-holders of Washington. It is to be hoped that before Congress appropriates another dollar to such objects it will make a rigid inquiry as to whether the money was expended honestly. If Washington is to be enriched at the expense of the public let the entire people of the city share in the benefits and let it not be done for the benefit of a ring composed of a few men already possessed of their millions.

CHOLERA.

The cholera seems to be in a strange mood, utterly upsetting old ideas of sanitary cordons and climatic influences. In Gallatin, Tennessee, a village high, well drained, and healthy, six per cent. of the population have died in four weeks, though half the people fled when the pestilence broke out. In Chattanooga, with a population now reduced to less than five thousand, there were fifteen deaths on the Fourth of July, and the same number on the seventh. A like ratio here in Bellefonte would give twelve deaths daily. But the point is, that these villages are not filthy and are more than usually healthy. This is one of the facts that go far to prove that cholera is produced by cholera poison, and not by filth, the use of fruit, or by any special kind of fruit or drink.

We would not be understood however as counseling anything like negligence in the matter of cleanliness in our streets, back yards, around sink drains, &c. On the contrary the utmost care should be exercised, as by efficient sanitary measures we may ward of or stamp out the poison, or if unfortunately it should visit us we may lessen its deadliness.

STATE NEWS.

—Tioga county has ten candidates for Sheriff.

—An addition is being built to the Normal School at Mansfield.

—They have an "educated turtle" on exhibition at Manor Station.

—Mauch Chunck has a Methodist preacher named Noble Frame.

—Forrest county claims to have the oldest couple in Pennsylvania. The husband is 108, the old lady 106.

—They stop the mills and factories in Norristown, in order to give the operatives a chance to attend picnics.

—In Guthrieville, Chester county, recently, a colt was born without fore legs, but otherwise perfectly formed.

—The mother of Mr. Morton, senior editor of the *Miltonian*, recently died at Lockport, N. Y., aged about 70 years.

—A brakeman named Kenney was run over by a locomotive at Huntingdon, Wednesday, and had both legs taken off.

—Governor Curtin will deliver the annual address at the State Agricultural College Commencement, on the 22d instant.

—A lady near Harrisburg was poisoned by an overdose of morphia administered by an ignorant servant girl, recently.

—The venerable General Patterson, of Philadelphia, is the owner of thirteen cotton mills, and employs over 4,000 people.

—Col. J. DePuy Davis, of Reading, one of the Commissioners on the part of the State to the Vienna Exposition, arrived at home on Monday.

—The New York *Herald* publishes the details of the filth that characterizes the back slums of Philadelphia. The latter city can retort with great propriety, "Physician, heal thyself."

—That the dead Democratic party cannot and ought not to be galvanized back to any semblance of life, the Chicago *Times* says is a fact which the press is very generally coming to recognize.

—Gov. Hartranft has reappointed John McCurdy, Esq., of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Superintendent of Public Printing, and the Chambersburg *Repository* says a better appointment could not have been made.

—Weis Beer—The Watsontown *Record* says: "This is the same old lager with a new name. Out of curiosity we tasted some of it the other evening at Williamsport, and know whereof we speak. It is a complete fraud."

—Gregor Butsch was before the Recorder yesterday evening, for the third time, charged with selling liquor in violation of the law. Five hundred dollars additional bail was required of him.—*Williamsport Daily Register.*

—A Delegate Convention of the miners of Western Pennsylvania was held in Pittsburgh on Tuesday. A strike was virtually inaugurated, as a resolution was passed to quit work until the operators confer with the Arbitration Committee of the miners.

—Some train hands at Quakake, took a crazy man and on the plea of showing him how to get religion, painted and varnished him. He went away and was afterwards found between Tamanend and East Nananoy junction, dead. Such cruelty deserves severe puuishment.

—Williamsport has worked itself into a high fever over the sale of some water stock, owned by the city. Council ordered the stock sold for $5,000, which Mr. Herdic proposed to buy and pay $25,000 for in cash. The transaction is likely to be the subject of judicial investigation.

—A gentleman in Lock Haven was approached on the street one day last week by an able bodied man, who in the most beseeching manner asked for ten cents with which to buy something to eat, as he had not eaten anything for several days, and was almost famished. Notwithstanding the man's protestations to the contrary, the gentleman mistrusted that whiskey was uppermost in his mind, and told him that if he would step in a restaurant with him he would pay for all he wanted to eat. An expression of contemptuous disgust spread over the beggar's countenance, and a mighty "change came over the spirit of his dream." The gnawings of hunger immediately ceased, exhausted nature was fully restored. The beggar turned away expressing his absolute scorn for such benevolence, and with lively steps soon reached the "vanishing point."

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, July 23, 1873.

Poetry.

THE TRUE "COMING WOMAN."

DEAR SIR :—A short time ago I read an article headed "The Coming Woman." Below is a Parody on the same. If you deem it worthy a place in your columns you can insert it.
A FARMER'S WIFE.

Ah, who does not see that age is at hand
When woman shall no longer be a slave in the land,
But her voice shall be heard in the matters of State
Without taking the sword, the plough or the rake
The burden she's borne for six thousand years
Of bearing and rearing in sorrow and tears.
The burden so heavy, so painfully borne,
Will be lightened, made easy, when justice is done.
But oh, what a day of deliverance when
Woman is freed from her wearisome chain
Of servile subjection of six thousand years—
So patiently borne 'mid troubles and fears.
Oh! sister! how sweet, how delicious t'will be
When *equal* rights are rendered to you and to me,
When rum making will cease, *gambling hells* will be closed,
The lion and lamb together repose.
The editor, soldier, hodman and sailor, can their vocations pursue,
While their wives jog the cradle and sup with them too.
The girls and the boys will not cease to be,
Man still will lord and woman be free.
His speaches still spout, his sermons still write
His bargains still make, his battles still fight.
Some masculine Barnum will show with his lumber
Woman's last fetter and chain that has been broken asunder.

Our Story Teller.

HENRI;

OR

THE WEB AND WOOF OF LIFE.

BY WILLIAM G. CAMBRIDGE.

"DEAR HENRI: Your brief note made us all very sad, for we were fearful that you had been subjected to a course of treatment which had again brought on the brain fever. Helen, the dear child, was very unhappy; for she said that you had endured all these sufferings for her sake. She thought you must wish you had never seen her. I told her that you would have no regrets, as you had been instrumental in delivering her from the hand of the tormentors; that you would glory in the suffering which had wrought so great a good

How could that fiend—for I have no softer name to apply to Deacon Webber—so wickedly abuse such a sweet and gentle child? I have listened to her simple story with astonishment and indignation. You know that I am a peace-man, Henri; and yet I feel that if the villain were here, I should with difficulty restrain myself from giving him what he so richly deserves. But that would be wrong in me, I well know. He will get his punishment yet. I repeat what I said in my last letter,—never was there a better child. How she could have sprung from the source she did, and have so much refinement, and true womanly sense, I cannot understand. She informs me that her father is a drunkard; and I should think, from what she has told me, that her mother has but little education and refinement. Now for the information you desire.

You remember that we parted at the Cold Spring with sad hearts. I never was more unhappy than when I turned my horse towads home. I felt deeply afflicted for the little wanderer, and accused myself of neglect of duty, for not coming after her the week before, and placing her in some secure asylum, until your mother had returned.

Some four miles from where I left you, as my horse was walking slowly up a steep hill, when nearly at the top I heard a slight noise in some bushes, at the side of the road. Presently a small boy, or what I took to be one, came out, and ran with great speed down the hill.

'Who goes there?' I asked, which quickened his pace. Just at thismoment, it occurred to me that it might be the lost one, Helen Means. I called her by name, saying that I was Henri's uncle. She stopped, and seemed to hesitate. 'Don't be afraid,' I said; 'Henri has been looking for you all day; come and go home with me, poor child;' she now came quickly towards me.

'Are you Helen Means?' I inquired.

'Yes sir,' she answered, 'and if you are Henri's uncle, I shall be glad to go home with you; for I have nowhere to stay to-night.'

'Poor thing! I replied; and I placed her in my carriage, and drove rapidly homeward.

'Where did you stay last night?' I inquired.

'In the woods.'

'Were you not afraid?'

'I was afraid at first; but I thought that God would watch over me, and so I laid down under a tree and went to sleep.'

'Did you rest well?'

'Yes sir; pretty well, for I was very tired, having run a long ways to escape from Deacon Webber.'

'It was rainy, last night;—I suppose you got very wet?'

'I was wet to my skin when I awoke; soaked through and through, it seemed to me. My clothes were real heavy. My head was not wet much, though,—just a little.'

'I should have thought you would have been cold.'

'I felt pretty chilly, and so once in a while I would run as fast as I could, and then I would get under a great tree when the rain came down so fast this forenoon. After the sun came out, I took off my clothes and wrung them out, and then put them on; and they are nice and dry now.'

'I hope you had pleasant dreams, last night.'

'They were very pleasant. I thought I was lying asleep in the woods at night, and I was afraid to sleep there. I wished that Henri Eaton would come and stay with me; and I opened my eyes, and there he was, close to me. Then I was not afraid any more. When he saw that I was getting so wet, he looked very sorrowful. I spoke to him, and he left me in a moment. He came twice more during the night, and so I thought he might be near me all the time, and that I could talk to him in the morning; and so I slept nicely.'

'Under such peculiar circumstances, it was a very happy dream. Have you had anything to eat?'

'I found a few berries, but they were not good for much.'

'You must be very hungry and faint?'

'Yes, sir; but I have been without food a great deal longer than this.'

'Where,—at Deacon Webber's?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Too bad! but he will get his pay yet. What made you run so, when I spoke to you?'

'I did not know but you were Deacon Webber, or would carry me back to him.'

'Should you rather stay in the woods than live with him?'

'O, yes; for he would half kill me, if he should get me again.'

"Thus we conversed until we arrived at home. Helen could take but little refreshment, and soon retired. In the morning she was in a high fever, and delirious. For a number of days she was in a very critical condition. She would cry out, 'He is coming! Let me go! Henri, save me!' Then she would cling to the bed-clothes with frantic energy. Thankful were we when the fever abated and reason returned. She is almost well now, and is attending school. Never did you see a happier creature. You have done well, Henri; and the thought of it will be an unfailing source of satisfaction, as long as you live.

We shall expect you to visit us soon. Helen will be overjoyed to see you, and so shall we all. Good-by, my dear nephew. THOMAS EATON.'

"Thank God!" I exclaimed, as I finished this interesting letter. "Helen is now safe. The deacon's wrath may now be visited upon me, but I care not." I knew that I had not suffered in vain, and I was content. There was nothing to regret, for my object was accomplished.

I found, in the contents of this epistle, abundant food for thought and reflection. How singular that Helen's dream should be so similar to mine! Three times she fancied that she saw me; but did not see the guardian angel who led me to her, who had such beautiful white wings, and such sweet, loving eyes. I wished that she could have seen him too. But, after all, there was only a slight difference. How were the coincidences in our dreams to be accounted for? Would the peculiar circumstances by which we were surrounded solve the enigma? Perhaps so; but it did not seem to me that such strange coincidences could be accounted for on the supposition that dreams are always the disturbed fancies of the brain, caused by the action upon it of various external circumstances, which have been or are taking place. It seems more reasonable to suppose that man has interior senses, which may be awakened, or called into action, when the exterior are sealed, or in a state analogous to death. It may be that the soul, or the inner life,—the immortal spirit,—has the power, when the exterior senses are closed, of leaving the body for a time, for the purpose of doing good to a suffering friend,—to relieve distress, and comfort the sorrowing with happy thoughts.

I fancied that my spirit had wandered in search of Helen, and was enabled to find her through the aid of a guardian spirit; and so her fears were removed and she slept sweetly, though the earth was her only bed, and the storm was beating in fury upon her. Whether this idea will bear the test of enlightened criticism or not, it does not alter the facts. I learned, by some means or other, that Helen was in the woods where I had never been; and I was not only made aware of that fact, but of the other things connected with it.

Notwithstanding all this good news, and the best of nursing, I was a long time in acquiring sufficient strength to leave my room.

One afternoon, when my sister Jane came in to see me, I spoke to her of my brothers and sisters with some severity, because they did not more frequently visit me.

"I am sorry they feel as they do," she said; "but you know that they and you never agreed very well, and now they believe you very saucy and abusive to mother; and they are so indignant about it, that they do not come in often to see you, for fear of getting into a dispute with you while you are so unwell."

"I am very thankful for so much kind forethought. I hope they will not lose their reward."

"You should not doubt their motives, for they are good. You are all hot-tempered, and a dispute now would injure you very much."

"I wish they could see an inch beyond their noses! But where is mother, this afternoon?"

"She has gone to Mrs. Webber's funeral."

"Mrs. Webber's funeral! What Webber?"

"Deacon Webber's wife. Do you not know that she is dead?"

"No; I had not heard of her sickness. When did she die?"

"Yesterday morning. She has left a young child. It is sad to have a little child left without a mother."

"If she were my mother, I should not weep much. What a pity the deacon don't die too!"

"Why, Henri! you should not talk so; it is very wrong."

"He is a villain, Jane; and, if he was dead, the world would have reason to rejoice!"

"He is your enemy, Henri, but you should not be so bitter against him. Let him live as long as God is willing. We should love our enemies, and forgive them."

"You might as well ask me to love old clump-foot himself as Deacon Webber. If Milton has pictured out the devil correctly, I have more of a fancy for him than for the deacon. There is something sublime about the old fellow. When cast out of heaven and utterly defeated, he stood up proudly in the midst of his sufferings, and declared that he would rather

'Rule in hell than serve in heaven!'

Now, I like that; but these mean, savage, hypocritical creatures, like Deacon Webber, I do despise and detest!"

"You are a strange boy, Henri. If it were impossible for us to forgive and love our enemies, we should not be so commanded. If we rightly govern our spirits, we shall learn to love even our most bitter foes."

"I don't believe it, Jane."

"Why not?"

"For a very good reason. It is said that the devil, who is man's worst foe, will take delight in tormenting all he gets into his clutches. Will it be their duty to love him? If so, I will try to love the deacon; but I think it a very hopeless case."

"You may feel differently, some day; but let that pass. I fear you do not love me, Henri."

"Not so intensely as I might, perhaps. But, do you cherish much regard for your brother Henri?"

"Certainly, I do. But why do you ask?"

"I have never witnessed any particular manifestations of it."

"I grant that there has been more of coldness between us, in days past, than there should be between brother and sister; but I would have it so no more. In many respects you are different from the rest of us. Sometimes you are too bitter; but you have a kind heart. You are liable to be misunderstood. The better I understand you, the more am I drawn towards you. Henri, I would have you confide in your sister Jane, and you shall always receive a return of confidence and love."

The kind-hearted girl almost wept as she spoke, and I wound my arms around her neck and imprinted a kiss upon her lips. She pressed me to her heart, and wept. This was happiness to me; for now there was one in our family who truly loved me. Mrs. Stewart came in, and was greatly delighted, calling us her dear children.

CHAPTER VI.

VISIT TO MY UNCLE'S.

WHEN I was considered strong enough for the journey, I resolved, if not absolutely forbidden, to visit Uncle Eaton's; for I had a strong desire to see Helen Means. I often queried with myself as to how she would look and appear. I knew that I should not see her in rags or boy's clothes, but dressed with taste and neatness,—for my aunt was a paragon in such things. I thought it best to ask mother if I could have the privilege of making Uncle Thomas a visit; but I felt wicked enough to go, if she should refuse. I suppose my course would hardly be considered justifiable, but the part I was acting did not trouble me at all. A feeling of intense bitterness had sprung up in my young heart, and I spoke the endearing name of mother with great reluctance.

Was I to blame for this? I acknowledge the sacredness of the tie that binds parents and children. But it is possible to weaken the cord, or break it. Let the parent be false to the claims of humanity,—ay, doubly false by heaping abuse upon a child for doing good to a suffering one,—and that parent should not complain, if the child loves and respects her no more. The mere tie of relationship is not enough, and I thank God that it is not!

My mother readily consented to my request; so, one bright Saturday afternoon, I got into a coach and rode to my uncle's. My reception was all that I could wish. As I was very faint, and had rode too far for my strength, my uncle took me in his arms, and carried me into the house and laid me on a bed which looked so nice that it seemed to be almost a luxury to be sick with such a bed to lie in. The coverlet was as white as snow, and adjusted with taste and an eye to comfort. My aunt soon made her appearance, with a strengthening cordial, which quickly revied me.

As my uncle and aunt stood over me, I gazed into their benevolent faces, and thought how good they looked, and what a happy home Helen Means must have.

My uncle looked very much like my father, and had the same warm heart; and Aunt Eaton was every way worthy of him. She was one of the good-natured, whole-souled women, who wanted to relieve all the world. No one ever left her door hungry, and she had a kind word for the most unworthy; and so her influence was purifying and and ennobling. She was truly a preacher of righteousness,—good deeds, like twin-sitters, went hand in hand with good words. Alas! how often are they separated, as wide as the poles! Good words are dog-cheap; but good works are far too dear, even for the elect. In a brief period, I arose and walked into the sitting-room, and sat down upon the sofa, where I was soon joined by my uncle; who came in with such a good, self-satisfied look, that it made me happy to behold it. He was leading a lovely little girl, so lovely that for a moment it was difficult to realize that it was Helen. And yet it was she. The poor, forsaken, foully-wronged child stood before me. But O, how changed! Her skin was now very white, lips red as crimson, and her cheeks slightly flushed. Her sweet blue eyes were radiant with hope and joy. Her dress of the purest white, with a blue ribbon around her neck and waist, composed a wardrobe well adapted to her form and complexion. A better could not have been chosen, to make her appear interesting and lovely. I gazed with surprise and admiration, and thought I had never seen such a beautiful child.

She colored deeply when she saw me, and I felt the blood rush to my face. How different our feelings now from what they were when I frequently saw her a little ragged, dirty child. I pitied her then,—now she seemed like something sacred and holy. It may be that those who complain that their children are slighted are themselves the cause of it. Nothing under God's heaven is so well fitted to gain the admiration and love of human beings as a little child. It needs but to be treated like a human being, kept tidy and dressed neatly; and for the latter ye may pattern of the birds, or flowers, or the trees. Examine every leaf, and you will find all fashioned after the beautiful. Nature is a great teacher; heed ye her lessons well. I would not encourage extravagance; O no,—that is not required; but rather faithfulness to the teachings of nature. The inner often takes its coloring from the outer. Perhaps it may be said they daguerreotype each other.

My uncle regarded us a moment with a benignant face, and then, as he would have treated older children, turned and left us alone. Helen regained her courage in a degree, and came timidly forward, and threw her arms around my neck and kissed me. I returned her caresses. She was the first to speak.

"You look sick, Henri," she said. "Are you sick?"

"I am not very well," I replied. "I have been sick a long time, and I am very weak now."

"You must not go home again until you are well," she said, taking her seat by my side.

"Is this a good place for sick folks?"

"O, yes, Henri. I was very sick, but your uncle and aunt—now my father and mother—were so good to me, and took such good care of me, that I soon got well. I was very happy to be with such good people when I was sick; and now that I am well, I am happy every day,—happy as an angel, Henri!"

"Then our sufferings have not been in vain. I told you, Helen, that deliverance should come. Thank God!"

"But how you have suffered, Henri! I cannot tell you how grateful I am. I cannot tell you how—how impossible it seems to ever pay you so great a debt!"

"It is all paid now. You are saved and happy, and the knowledge of this fills my heart with such pure joy, that I would not part with it for the world."

"But it has caused you so much pain, and made your mother hate you!"

"A fig for the pain! Who would not suffer a little inconvenience for the good of another, especially when it fills his own cup with joy? In a world where there is so much sin and wrong, there must be some to suffer for the good of others. And surely my sufferings have been but as a drop in the bucket."

"Say not so, Henri. It is not a little thing to be brought nigh unto death twice, for the good of another. You have been beaten and spurned from the presence of your mother; and you suffer now, Henri; you look pale and sickly."

"That will do, Helen. I shall soon fancy that I am quite a martyr, if you say much more."

"And so you are, Henri; for you have barely escaped death."

Here my uncle and aunt came in, which interrupted our conversation. The latter wept when she realized how sickly I was. How I thanked her in my heart for those tears! Blessings upon all those who have such warm kind hearts!

"Well, well," said my uncle, "dry your tears, Emma; for you and Helen will soon make him better, I'll warrant."

"I hope so," said my aunt. "The poor child must have been very sick!" She now went out, and returned in a few minutes with a nice bowl of gruel. Reader, if you were ever sick, and took a long ride after you were convalescent, and had brought to you, on your return, by loving hands, a bowl of nicely-seasoned gruel or milk-porridge, you will not doubt when I tell you that I never in my life tasted of any kind of food more agreeable to the palate than that bowl of gruel.

I remained at my uncle's for two months, and my health rapidly improved. How could it be otherwise, when so much love and kindness were lavished upon me? I heard from home twice; Jane wrote, and Mrs. Stewart. They said that mother had inquired for my health, but said nothing in relation to my return. I felt very sure that she had no particular anxiety to see me, and that I could return the compliment.

CHAPTER VII.

THE VICTORY.

"WELCOME home again!" said Mrs. Stewart, as I leaped from the couch, "How you have improved! I never expected to see you looking so well again. Bless you, dear!" and she embraced me with all the affection of the most loving of mothers. She had a long story to tell me of what had taken place during my adsence. What grieved me most was the very frequent calls of Deacon Webber. It did not look right, but very suspicious I felt that it would result in no good, and Mrs. Stewart was also very much troubled.

Sister Jane now made her appearance, and seemed very glad to see me, and we greeted each other with true brotherly and sisterly love. I soon saw mother and the rest of the family, and shook hands with them all. The greeting was not very cordial, but it was as much as could be expected, under the circumstances.

I had been at home but a few days, when I received a message from my mother, commanding my immediate presence.

I obeyed the summons, and found her and Deacon Webber sitting precisely as I last saw them. I was severely tempted to say something very insulting; but, on second thought, concluded that I had better not.

My mother asked me to be seated, and then the deacon arose very pompously, as though he was about to say something of great importance, looking all the time so very pious, the old wolf!

"Young man," said he, "have you repented of your past transgressions?"

"Who put you inquisitor general?" I asked.

"None of your insolence, sir!" he replied. "If you do not humble yourself, and answer me respectfully, the greater will be your punishment."

This talk made me furious. "Deacon Webber," I said, "no more of your hypocritical cant, and rascally nonsense! and as to your insulting questions, I will not answer one of them!"

He trembled and sprang towards me; and I caught up a chair, and stood on the defensive, ready to strike if he should but lay his hand upon me. It would have pleased me well just then, to have hit the deacon, and hit him hard. I expected that he would attempt to take the chair fomr me, but he did not; and when I thought how young I was, I despised him for his cowardice.

"Put down that chair!" said my mother.

"I will," I replied, "when the deacon occupies a less threatening attitude."

"Henri, your conduct is strange and unaccountable! Are you crazy?" she said, bursting into tears.

"I don't think I am crazy; but I am bound to defend myself!"

The deacon stood and surveyed me, as if he was somewhat uncertain whether I was a human being or something more. I fancied he thought me his evil genius. He really seemed to be afraid of me, and I was not sorry; for I knew well enough that he really ached to get hold of me and manifest his good-will by giving me a few of his impressive arguments. But I had made up my mind that, if he offered to lay his hand upon me, he would find me inclined to defend myself. Though but a boy, he would have found me an earnest one, when thus roused. Just at that time, a blow upon the head, from the weapon I held in my hands, might have been rather serious. I know that I was rash: but I had the utmost abhorrence of the deacon. My hatred was bitter and intense; and, if he had touched me, even with the approval of my mother, every drop of blood in my veins would have cried out revenge, and perchance not in vain.

In due time he become convinced that I was not disposed to yield the floor; so he sat down. I followed his example, casting upon him looks of hatred and contempt.

My mother seemed to tremble with passion and indignation at my conduct. But I thought she felt afraid of me, and that gave me renewed courage. I do not suppose that she wanted the deacon to do me any lasting injury; but she was particularly anxious that I should treat him with a great deal of deference, and be very humble, and answer his questions in a repentant spirit, and quietly acquiesce in the decision they had made concerning my great sins, which were so severely felt by the deacon. She had hoped that the previous interview, my subsequent sickness, and some manifestations of kindness, might have weakened and subdued me. But she found me more determined than ever; and this was extremely mortifying.

Taking my eyes from the deacon, I fixed them boldly upon her. "You have sent for me," said I, "giving me to understand that business of importance demanded my attention. If you have anything to say to me of an important nature, it is my duty to hear it, I suppose; but what has Deacon Webber to do about it?"

"The crime was committed against him, and he should have some voice in relation to the punishment which you are to receive."

"Very convincing, truly! But I should think it very necessary to prove that he has suffered wrong, before he inflicts punishment."

"He knows that."

"I don't believe it, for I know that he has suffered no wrong at my hands."

"Where is my horse, my wagon and my little servant?" said the deacon.

"I am not their keeper, deacon; so I cannot inform you," I replied.

"He has grievously suffered at your hands, Henri, and restitution should be made as far as in your power," remarked my mother; "and your punishment should be in accordance with the deeds of wrong."

"I have not wronged him at all; but he has wronged me, and so have you; and Helen Means was shamefully abused by you both!"

"This is scandalous!" said the deacon.

"More than that," I replied; "it was outrageous!"

"I am surprised, Henri," said my mother, "that you should look and talk so strangely. Have you forgotton that you are but fifteen?"

"And I am surprised that you should look and talk so strangely.' No, mother, I have not forgotten that; and I remember something equally important."

"What is that?"

"That I shall be sixteen in a few weeks. But what has this to do with the important subject to which I am to listen?"

"Nothing; only when you talk to those who are so much older, you should be more respectful."

"I am respectful when they deserve it."

"Any one would suppose you to be twenty five, instead of fifteen, to hear you talk."

"I thank you for the compliment. If I *were* twenty-five things would be different from what they are now. Some folks would be careful what they *did*, and where they *went*, and how long they *stayed*!"

Here the deacon arose, looking very angry, and said he would not bear these insults any longer, and took his hat and marched out of the house. While I stood at the window, watching his retreating footsteps, mother said.

"I beg of you not to talk any more as you have done, or I shall think you in sane. Do be more reasonable."

"I try to adapt myself to the company I am in; and, under present circumstances, it is the best I can do. Have you anything more to say?"

"Yes, but I have been waiting for you to grow calm, so that I could talk to you in relation to the subject which has been so long under consideration. We have con——"

"Who's we?" I inquired, interrupting her.

"Deacon Webber and myself."

"I thought it very probable; but go on, if you please."

"I could not well do otherwise than consult Deacon Webber; for, through your instrumentality, he has been a great sufferer. Why you have done as you have I cannot tell; but I hope that you have not been so bad as your actions would indicate. We have chosen the mildest punishment which the circumstances would admit of,—a punishment which may seem severe now, but, in the end, it may place you in a position honorable to yourself and family. You are to go into the navy as a midshipman."

"I have no taste for the navy, mother; and I shall consult my guardian before I assent to that arrangement."

"I don't want the least opposition from you to this plan. It will be best for you to submit. Come, be a good boy once!"

"This, you say, is my punishment; and I have only done good!"

"Don't call such conduct good; for you are sinful enough already. I am your mother, and it is your duty to obey me."

"Not in such a case as this. I abhor such baseness. Did you and the deacon hatch that out, after setting three months? Quite a bantling!"

"Do not anger me, Henri, or I may say and do what I shall be sorry for."

"I do not wish to excite you, or put you in a passion; yet I have no inclination for the life you have chosen for me."

"Why not?"

"I have already told you that I have no taste for it; and, if I had, I should not be willing to enter the navy, if I was sent there to punish me for performing a good act. I have already suffered severely, and you ought to be satisfied."

"It is blasphemy, Henri, to call wickedness and wrong goodness."

"That may all be true; so some people had better be careful what they say. I aided in the escape of Helen Means, and God knows that I did well; and, had I died for it, the thought would have made my last moments sweet!"

"Then there is no repentance?"

"Repentance! Do you think that I could be so base as to repent of that? When I repent of such a deed, may the good Lord visit me with his wrath!"

"Be careful, Henri, or he will. The evil one has blinded you, that he may drag your soul down to perdition."

"I don't believe it, mother. God will not punish me for a deed like that, unless he is a monster. I have but imitated the example of his Son, and suffered for doing good; so don't be frightened, if I claim that, in so far as the deed is concerned that you wish to punish me for, I am like his Son."

"Why Henri! how you do talk! You make my blood run cold. For a human being to compare himself to Christ is blasphemy. If you go on in this way, you will be left to commit the sin which can never be forgiven."

"I don't fear that, in the least. Dea-

con Webber would be glad to shut me out of heaven, I doubt not; but he has not the power. He don't happen to have the key. God only punishes for evil deeds, but never for good ones."

"Well, let that pass. If you will obey me in this, we shall have no further trouble. In a few weeks everything will be ready for your departure."

"You had better make up your mind that I shall not enter the navy. I shall not, if I can help it, submit to any punishment for the good I have done. I am very sure that my guardian will not allow one cent of my share of the property to be used for the object you and the deacon have in view; and Uncle Thomas would *never* consent that I should be forced to adopt that to which I am so much opposed."

"Your uncle has nothing to do about it, and it will not be well for him to interfere. I shall consult your guardian at once."

So shall I; and, if need be, Uncle Thomas will consult him too. It is better for all concerned that this matter should be left where it is; for I know that its further agitation is useless, and can result in no good."

"If you were not a vile, ungrateful boy," said my mother, bursting into tears, "you would do as I desire. You were always a wicked, disobedient child!"

So saying, she left the room. I went, without delay, to consult with my guardian; and when I had told him what my mother had said, he replied.

"The deuce take it! You enter the navy! You be a midshipman! What can the old lady be thinking about, to wish to make a midshipman of you? That old, black fellow, Webber, is at the bottom of it, I'll warrant you. Well, well, what say,—how would you like it?"

"Mr. Edgarton," said I, "I should not like it at all."

"Just so, just so. I knew you would not; no place for you. Better be a farmer,—most independent life there is,—healthiest, too. Did you tell your mother that you did not wish to enter the navy?"

"I did; and, what's more, I told her plainly that I would not do it!"

"Ha, ha, ha, ha! Square as a brick! What said she to that?"

"She said that I should do as she wished,—that I *must* obey, and she would immediately consult you."

"Consult me! What will she consult me for,—does she suppose that I shall take my horsewhip and drive you there?"

"No, but she wants you to hand over a little cash,—one or two cool hundreds, that's all."

"Not a cent for any such purpose!—not one cent! So she may set her heart at rest."

"You are very kind," I replied.

"Not a bit of it,—duty, that's all. But how do you and the deacon get along? He told me that he had a long bill against you."

"And I intend to settle it one of these days,—at least, to my satisfaction."

"Don't be rash, my boy,—have a care. Have you seen him lately?"

"I have just had a little skirmish with him."

"You have,—how's that?"

"He said that I was very insulting; and so he came at me with the intention of teaching me to be a little more respectful to my *superiors*!"

"What did you do—run?"

"Not I, Mr. Edgarton; I caught up a chair, and he did not dare to touch me!"

"You did! Bravo! You caught up a chair, —ha, ha, ha! Meant to hit him—give him a smash—hey! ha, ha, ha! What an old fool, to be afraid of such a little pale-face as you!"

"I tell you what it is, Mr. Edgarton, I am pretty strong and gritty, and he knew he would catch it."

"O, you little fighting-cock, you! I guess you will do for the navy, after all. I shall shell out about five hundred."

"If you do, I will fight you, if ever I get large enough! I'll give you one gun, a real rouser, and I will blow you up now!"

"I am so large that you cannot blow me up very high; so I don't tremble a bit. If you had a chiar, I might be frightened,—ha, ha, ha!"

"I hope not, I am sure."

"But you scared the deacon—good! I like you all the better for it. I like to see a little spunk. The old fool, to be frightened at a boy with a chair!—ha, ha, ha, ha! what a coward! He says that you are a terrible wicked chap—'prone to evil as the sparks fly upwards.' Don't you think he feels badly because you are so wicked—hey! Won't he pray for you before he goes to bed to-night?—ha, ha, ha!" and he gave me two or three nudges and punches in my sides, as he went on talking and laughing.

"Well, Mr. Edgarton, I want a true friend, just now; and you must stand by me."

"Never fear—never fear! I'll put you through safe. But don't go yet. You hain't been into the house. I'll tell ye what, you shall stop to dinner, and I will kill one of my best chickens,—so walk in."

I could not say no to such a warm-hearted invitation, and I remained till after dinner. We had a merry time; for, every little while, Mr. Edgarton would burst out about the chair and the deacon, and laugh as hearty as ever. He said it was no wonder that my mother wanted to put me into the navy, when I could frighten a big, old, black deacon with a chair!

After some more useless controversy and hard talk with my mother about the navy, the whole matter was dropped, greatly to my staisfaction; for I had won the victory, and for the future had but little to fear.

TO BE CONTINUED

THE most talkative people are by no means the wisest; neither are those who have a great faculty in communicating what they know necessarily the best informed. Many people store away knowledge merely for the love of it, and not for the advantages it affords them. Their thoughts are rich and varied, as those intimately associated with them can testify: for, where unembarrassed by strangers, their conversation is fraught with gems of learning and wisdom. But unaccustomed to shaping their thoughts in words, excepting involuntarily among friends, such a man or woman before and audience of even half a dozen strangers would be speechless, and apparently without resource in the world of ideas.

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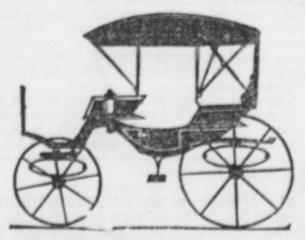

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LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY!

Net Cash Assets, ...	$19,695,053,00
Annual Cash Income,....	8,420,044,86
Surplus, ...	2,520,090,17
New Business, 1872.....	51,911,079,00

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

JOHN I. RANKIN,

AGENT

BELLEFONTE, PA.

v4n44-

THE

WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Co.

115 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CYRUS CURTIS.....President.

Cash Assets, - - $3,500,000
Annual Cash Income, over 1,000,000

THIS COMPANY OFFERS ALL THE REAL ADVANTAGES OF OTHER COMPANIES,

AND IN ADDITION

The Non-Forfeiture of Dividends, and the application of Dividends as Premium on Policies which would otherwise lapse from Non-Payment of Premium.

EXAMPLE.—Age 44, Policy, $10,000; Annual Premium, $364,60. Dividends amounting to $288 would hold the Policy in force 288 days (9 months and 18 days) after failing to pay the premium.—In some cases, Dividends would keep Policies in force for years.

BETTS & CAMPBELL, General Agents, 809 & 811, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

E. M. BLANCHARD, PAG'T,

5-2-1y BELLEFONTE, PA.

Stoves.

TWITMIRE, TIN STOVES WETSLER & WARE

BUSH HOUSE, PENNSYLVANIA. OPPOSITE BELLEFONTE.

16-1y

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1y

---

JNO. D. SOURBECK,

LOCAL EXPRESS.

All local expressing promptly attended to a reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-16 1y

Philadelphia Advertisements.

W. F. WARBURTON

Fashionable Hatter,

430 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW FIFTH

PHILADELPHIA.

v4n21-1y

EAGLE HOTEL.

R. D. CUMMINGS, Prop'r.

M. M. WARR, Sup't.

227 North Third Street

PHILADELPHIA.

The rates at the "Eagle" have been reduced the very moderate um $2.25 per day.

4-19-1y.

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W. H. LOYD & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 52 South 3d St., Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Prices. 15—1y

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DAUCHY & CO.

WEAR "YEADON" MILLS FLANNEL

IF YOU WANT TO KEEP CLEAR OF COLDS AND RHEUMATISM. NOTHING WASHES BETTER. ALWAYS KEEPS SOFT. **WILL NOT SHRINK.**

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPER FOR IT. 24-4t

NEVER

Neglect a Cough. Nothing is more certain to lay the foundation for future evil consequences.

WELL'S Carbolic TABLETS

are a sure cure for diseases of the Respiratory Organs, Sore Throat, Colds, Croup, Diphtheria, Asthma, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Dryness of the Throat, Windpipe, or Bronchial Tubes, and all Diseases of the Lungs.

In all cases of sudden cold, however taken, these TABLETS should be promptly and freely used. They equalize the circulation of the blood, mitigate the severity of the attack, and will in a very short time, restore healthy action to the affected organs.

Wells' Carbolic Tablets are put up only in *blue boxes.* Take no substitutes. If they can't be found at your druggist's, send at once to the agent in New York, who will forward them by return mail.

Don't be Deceived by Imitations.

Sold by Druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, Platt St., N. Y., Send for Circular. Sole Agent for the U. S. 24-4t

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THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

JURUBEBA

BLOOD PURIFIER

Is the most powerful cleanser, strengthener and remover of Glandular Obstructions known to *Materia Medica.*

It is specially adapted to constitutions "worn down" and debilitated by the warm weather of Spring and Summer, when the blood is not in active circulation, consequently gathering impurities from sluggishness and imperfect action of the secretive organs, and is manifested by Tumors, Eruptions, Blotches, Boils, Pustules, Scrofula, &c., &c.

When weary and languid from overwork, and dullness, drowsiness and inertia take place of energy and vigor the system needs a *Tonic* to build it up and help the Vital Forces to regain their recuperative power.

In the heat of Summer, frequently the *Liver* and *Spleen* do not properly perform their functions; the Uterine and Urinary Organs are inactive, producing weakness of the stomach and intestines and a predisposition to bilious derangement.

DR. WELLS' EXTRACT OF JERUBEBA

is prepared directly from the SOUTH AMERICAN PLANT, and is peculiarly suited to all these difficulties; it will cleanse the VITIATED BLOOD, strengthening the LIFE-GIVING POWERS, and REMOVE ALL OBSTRUCTIONS from IMPAIRED AND ENFEEBLED ORGANS.

It should be freely taken, as Jerubeba is pronounced by medical writers the most efficient PURIFIER, TONIC and DEOBSTRUENT known in the whole range of medicinal plants.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., N. Y.

Sole Agent for the United States.

Price One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular. 24-4t.

Write for Large Illustrated Price List. Address,

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $8 to $150, Single Guns, $3 to $20 Rifles $8 to $75. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $8. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle. Large discount to dealers or Clubs. Army Guns, Revolvers, &c., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for. 24-4t

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WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions & valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cents return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO, 123 Greenwich st, N Y

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

AN ELEGANTLY BOUND CANVASSING BOOK for the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published, will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains nearly 500 fine Scripture illustrations, and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience, etc. & we will show you what our agents are doing, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila. Pa. 24 4t

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$10 made from 50 cts. Call and examine or 12 Samples sent (postage free) for 50 cts. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 23-4t

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"CAMPHORINE" cures every pain, &c. Try it. Sold by all druggists. REUBEN HOYT, Prop'r, New York. 23-4t

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MONEY-MAKING BOOKS FOR FOR SUMMER CANVASSING. *Agents and Salesmen!* ATTENTION! Bryant's *Library of Poetry and Song*, the *New Housekeeper's Manual*, by Miss Beecher and Mrs. Stowe. Both selling fast and fair. Exclusive Territory; liberal terms. J. B. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco. 23-4t

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OCEAN'S STORY!

Of triumphs of Thirty Centuries: By F. B. Goodrich (son of "Peter Parley,) and E. Howland. A work of great historical research recounting in truly graphic style the wonderful growth of navigation, and history of discovery since the flood; is replete with incidents, thrilling adventures, battles, shipwrecks, mutinies, piracies, &c. Describes how from the first tiny bark, when ocean was the dark realm of terrors, sails now within every sea, lightening flashes tidings from shore to shore; and men bring up wonders from deep waters, with many other matters of lively interest, which go to make up one of the most valuable, fascinating and remarkable products of the age. Over 200 spirited illustrations. AGENTS WANTED. For circulars and terms address, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia. 23-4t

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Saints AND Sinners

OF THE BIBLE.

Dissected, analyzed and portrayed as real men and women, just like the Saints and Sinners of our old day. Original, Racy, Striking and Popular. Reads like a Novel. Send for Circular. Address, ZEIGLER & M'CURDY, 528 Arch St, Philadelphia, Pa. 23-4t

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WANTED—Wholesale Purchasing Agent for the BARTRAM SEWING MACHINE made at Danbury, Ct. The Latest and Best. The Stillest, Fastest and Easiest Lock Stitch, Straight Needle Machine in the market. Better terms than any company. Address

JOHN A. DODGE,

22-4t Gen'l Agent, Danburry, Ct,

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

By sending 25 cts, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, P. O. Drawer 21 Fultonville, N. Y. 23-4t

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Lumber etc.

W. V HUGHES.

(Successor to Holmes & Company,)

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL,

Manufactures and keep always on hand White & Yellow Pine Flooring,

Weatherboarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Moulding,
Brackets
Scroll Sawing of every description

nd Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.

Orders from

Contractors,
Builders,
Dealers,

and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.

5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

WHITE & YELLOW PINE,

OAK

HEMLOCK LUMBER.

Also, for

SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.

W. M. HOLMES,

Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. 3-47 tf

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N. K. DARE'S

MILLINERY & NOTION STORE

NO. 1 BUSH HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have just received a full spring stock of all the novelties in Millinery. Trimmed Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Jets, Straw ornaments, etc. Ladies and gentlemens' gloves and hosiery, splendid kid gloves for $1,00, warranted to give satisfaction,

Children's Gloves and Hosiery.

a full line. Infant's dresses, cloaks, etc. Ladies' made up underclothing very cheap

MADE UP DRESSES IN THE SPRING STYLE, WHITE OR COLORED.

Ladies' and Children's Parasols, and a full assortment of Trimmings and Notions.

5—3m

Encourage Home Trade

SPRING STOCK JUST OPENED

AND

MARKED AT VERY LOW PRICES!

G. B. PRIEST.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which she has always received, solicits a continuance of the same, confident, if you will examine her goods and the list of prices, that they compare favorably with any of her neighbors.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTLN 75 cts. per dozen

BEST NEEDLES & PINS 5 cents a paper, and all other goods accordingly.

JUST OPENED, another of those superior RUFFALO BRAND ALPACAS & BRILLIANTINES.

AUSTALIAN CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS and COLLARS, &c., to which I invite special attention.

CORSETS, KID GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' and GENT'S TIES all marked at very low figures.

WHITE & COLORED HOSIERY a specialty.

HATS! HATS!

Just received, the latest styles LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, which we are determined to sell at low prices.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR of all kinds and made to order. Also SHIRTS, SHIRT WAISTS, WRAPPERS, APRONS.

☞Orders for MOURNING DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c. attended to promptly at Philadelphia prices.

PARASOLS!

Having a large stock of PARASOLS & SUN UMBRELLAS on hand, we will close them out at cost.

Examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GULIA B. PRIEST,

No. 2, Bush House.

N. B.—Our Teas and Coffees are still selling at very Lowest Prices. Best Japan, Oolong, Young Hyson and Imperial Tea only $1. Best old Government Java 32 cents. Best Brown Rio only only 30 cents. 16-3m

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WANTED.—MEN WHO WANT TO MAKE MONEY.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING MONEY RARELY PRESENTED IN A LIFETIME.

We have got the best and surest-selling article ever invented, that every housekeeper buys on sight. It is a small Furnace, weighing only six pounds, that can be used with or without a stove. It will fit in the holes of any sized stove or range, and it will do as much work with one quart of fuel—charcoal, chips, coke, corncobs, wood or soft coal—as can be done on any stove with one-half bushel. It will boil, broil, roast, toast, fry and stew. It is the best flat-iron heater in the world. Its economy in saving fuel is marvellous. You have no smoke, gas nor heat in the room. It sells the year round. Retail price only $2. Thousands are sold every week. Any man with a small capital can clear from $20 to $40 per day by owning the right of any good county, and a whole State is of incalculable worth to a man of enterprise. We would send a sample Furnace to an part of the United States on receipt of $2. Address, for circular,

LYON FURNACE CO.,

No. 908 ARCH Street,

v3n16-6m Opposite Wood's Museum.

Duff's College.

THE oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.

☞Practical business men as instructors.

For information, write for a circular to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa. 44-3m-com.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprietors

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...Editor.
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa., by

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

at the following rates:

One year in advance,.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
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All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, Proprietors.
Bellefonte, Pa

A GOOD REMEDY.

The best remedy for political evils is the punishment of evil-workers. If the people are sincerely indignant at the passage of the infamous measure raising the salary of Congressmen, let that indignation be placed in such a shape as "it will do the most good." To illustrate: Mr. A. COMINGO is one of the members who supported the salary swindle. The people of his district—the Eight District of Missouri—expressed that indignation in the most emphatic and beneficial manner, to wit: The Patrons of Husbandry in Cass county, Missouri, in convention assembled, passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Mr A. Comingo, whom the electors of the Eight District of Missouri have honored with a seat in the American Congress, pledged himself to lend his voice and vote in favor of retrenchment; and,

WHEREAS, He violated his promise, and voted for the Salary bill introduced into Congress by B. B Butler, therefore,

Resolved, That we express our unqualified condemnation at his voting for a measure whereby members of the Forty-second Congress drew from the Treasury of the United States for services they had previously rendered and received pay for; also,

Resolved, That he has proved himself unworthy of the trust reposed in him by his constituents, and we demand that he resign; and be it further

Resolved, That we solemnly pledge ourselves never again to vote for Mr. Comingo, or any man who voted for that measure.

This is business. This indignation is utilized to do good. Congressman COMINGO is made to understand the effect of his vote on that bill, and any man who shall follow him will equally understand that he will be strictly held to account for his votes. This is a wholesale remedy.

Come now nearer home. Suppose the people of this congressional district should express the indignation they should feel over the vote of Mr. SHERWOOD for this same salary fraud. Should they pledge themselves, or any respectable portion of them, to vote and work against any man who would lend his votes to such congressional robbery, how soon would we require our congressmen to ascertin and vote the honest sentiment of the people. Neither Mr. SHERWOOD, or any other man who shall hereafter represent, us from this district, would have attempted, or hereafter attempt the acceptance of a $5000 extra knowing at the time that his retirement was fixed. Public condemnation would be too quick and certain.—*Watchman.*

We have heretofore differed and always expect to differ from the editor of the *Watchman* on party questions, and therefore take particular pleasure in endorsing any thing he writes, when we can conscientiously do so. The foregoing article upon a great question of political morality we heartily endorse and commend to the careful perusal of our readers. Particularly do we commend the spirit of candor and frankness which induced the author to include Mr. SHERWOOD, his own Congressman, in his animadversions. Editors are too apt to denounce an opponent for the same acts which they would excuse in the conduct of one of their own party. When therefore we see an editor possessed of sufficient independence and courage to include his own party leaders in the denunciation he feels compelled to bestow upon his opponents, we are constrained to applaud the writer, though he may belong to the opposite party. It detracts nothing from the merit of this instance, that Mr. SHERWOOD is no longer a member of Congress, and has no more official favors to bestow, and that his county is no longer connected with ours for congressional purposes, and he consequently can have no influence upon the future aspirations of politicians here.

It will be noticed that the *Watchman* does not denounce the increase of the salary grab on the ground that the salary as now fixed is too high. It makes no difference whether the former salary was too low or not. The newspapers which have undertaken to defend this iniquity by alleging that congressmen could not live upon the former salary, entirely mistake the ground upon which the people base their complaints. Our nation is rich, and can well afford to pay a fair and even liberal salary to every public officer who honestly and faithfully discharges the duties of his position.

Our people are neither mean or illiberal, and will cheerfully increase the salary of any office whenever the present salary is shown to be inadequate.—If it is true that the former congressional salary was too small, and the last Congress had passed an act increasing the salary, to take effect at the expiration of that Congress, no complaint would have been made. But when a man sought, and in many instances intrigued for a long time to obtain, and finally did obtain an office, with the salary fixed at $10,000 for a term of two years, it is no better than larceny or robbery for him to take by his own vote, or the vote of his fellows, $5,000 more.—The congressman who voted against the salary steal and then accepted the increase, is as bad or worse than those who voted for it. The majority who voted for the act showed a boldness and courage which redeemed in part the meanness of the act, while he who dodged or voted against the proposition and then sneaked to the treasury and took the benefit of it, added cowardice to his crime of infidelity to the people. What thought of any other officer who would do a similar act? The County Treasurer thinks his salary too low and he retains an extra $1,000 per year—a tax collector believes his commission insufficient and, therefore, uses an additional 5 or 10 per cent of the money collected—an agent or clerk fixes his own salary and pays himself out of his employer's till or safe. In these instances the people and the law recognize the act as a *crime* and it is punished accordingly. The *amount* of extra pay voted is not material, nor that it applied to the past as well as the present session. For a member to take $500 instead of $5,000 more than he agreed to serve the term for, is equally a violation of the right of the people and evidences a want of fidelity to such an extent that the people say emphatically that they will never more vote for or trust the unfaithful representative.

The remedy of the *Watchman* is the true one—let public opinion be enlightened and the public conscience quickened upon this subject, and then the people will speak in undoubted tones of malediction, the fate of all unfaithful servants—of all who use the powers of a public office for their own private benefit. We are sorry, however, that the *Watchman* did not go farther. Other instances of the same kind have occurred which should be treated in the same way. In 1871 the members of our State legislature voted themselves each $500 extra pay, and we believe all of them accepted it. In this we may be mistaken. Will the Editor of the "Watchman" inform the public whether he, as the member from Centre, accepted $500 extra salary for that session? If so, why was not this "back pay steal" denounced in the "Watchman" as the other?

As Mr. Meek in his article invites us to "*come now nearer home*" in our investigations of public corruption, by members of the Legislature and of Congress, thereby pledging the democratic party to hurl all persons from offices of public trust, who have thus been found guilty of taking as extra pay the public money, we will cheerfully accept his invitation, and will examine a little more into the details of the extra pay for members of the Legislature of Penna. for the year 1871, when he represented this County. It has always been stated that a very little of the extra pay voted to Congressmen was taken by them. A few however did, and among these we find Mr. Sherwood of this District, so that in effect very little injury resulted therefrom. The full amount of extra pay, however voted by Congress for two years was $130,000, or $65,000 a year.

The extra pay voted by the Legislature of Penna. for the single year of 1871, was just $125,000, almost as much as Congress accepted for two years And this $125,000 was all drawn out and spent no doubt to good advantage by the faithful servants of the people.

The share that Mr. Meek was entitled to receive was about $500. DOES HE DENY THAT HE RECEIVED IT? Let him answer, and then explain the difference between himself and Sherwood. If for this cause Sherwood is not any longer entitled to public trust, how does the case stand with the Honorable Editor of the "Watchman"? It would almost require the services of a lawyer to hunt out the extra pay in the pamphlet laws for 1871, so adroitly was it manipulated. The Hon. Sam. Josephs—the "Watchman's" bosom friend—was in the chair when it was done.

In the year 1870, the general appropriations amounted to $250,000; for the year 1872 it was the same; but for the year 1871 it was $375,000. [See laws, 1871, page 214, sec. 20.]

This general Appropriation Act was passed on the last day of the session, being the 27th day of May. In this Act the pay of each member is fixed at the usual sum of $1,000, which has been considered a fair price for the services of a member, crediting him with a reasonable amount of outside legislation.—But in this Act $125,000 is to be taken up in extra pay, as $1,000 to each member and the employees of the Legislature will not amount to the whole appropriation. How is this extra $125,000 to be got at? You will find no trace of it in the Act itself—it is all hidden there. But if you turn to the same volume, page 1401, you will find a joint resolution, when Sam. Josephs was in the chair of the House, giving extra pay to the members and officers of the present legislature, passed on the 24th day of May, three days prior to the General Act.

This extra pay was $10, a day for every day of the Session after the 12th of April, making forty-five extra days. The Legislature having adjourned on the 27th of May, and by this means the sum of $125.00 was taken out of the public treasury. Why was not this Joint Resolution carried into the General Appropiation Act, as it should have been, so that the people could see that each member was getting $500.00 extra pay?

It was in 1871 that the Legislature abounded in Inprovement Charters Private Legislation, &c, and the services rendered the Public in general laws, was Comparatively small and insignificant when compared with services rendered these private corporations.

We commend the tenor of the article in the "Watchman," but we say that "Public Servents" should all be dealt with in the same way. If Mr. Meek can take by his own vote, extra pay, and then expect to be Senator in this District, why may not Sherwood do the same. You invite the people of Centre county to "come near home" and examine this Legislation, and after such examination we are of the opinion that the people will examine more closely into the character of the men they advance to office. May fidelity and honor, candor and courage ever be rewarded.

WE sit in our office and try to write but it is hard work, it is so hot. We feel more like going to sleep than writing locals and everybody languishes, and everything around us wilts, like a starched dickey on a perspiring workman's neck, everything but spring creek; that keeps cool, and flows by our office window as freely and merrily as ever. Of course, business is dull, as it always is in midsummer, and as it ought to be, unless people wish to be sent as recruits to a hospital or an insane asylum. It is a good thing that so many people have not much to do, with a plenty of time to do it in, through these terribly wilting days; and we have no worse wish for the folks who are constantly grumbling at the stagnation of trade than that they may have just enough to keep them upon the steady jump for one whole week, with the thermometer at 98 degrees. If they don't hoist the yellow flag, and send for the doctors and the man who makes wills, we shall set them down as fire-proof, and most eligible candidates for a climate in which even the constant flow of spring Creek would be of no avail to moderate the temperature but would be consumed or forced to resolve itself into vapor and seek the thin etherial atmosphere.

THE Democrats have a great deal to say about the back-pay quesiton, yet no Democratic Convention has condemned the Democratic members for voting for the steal. Now the difference between the two parties is that while a majority of the Democrats in Congress voted for this iniquitous act and a minority of the Republicans; sufficient to secure its passage, every Republican Convention yet held since the back pay was voted has condemned all connection with it, while, as stated above, the opposite course has been pursued by their opponants. The truth is the Democrats desire only to make party capital out of the affair, and so refuse to denounce their own men for their share in the great wrong, while the Republicans are satisfied with nothing less than a broad condemnation of the wrong, no matter whose ox is gored.

THE recent heavy rains have given a fresh green appearance to everything in nature, and vegetation which has been wilting by the fervent heat and dry parched soil is starting up again with renewed life and vigor.

The rains did not come soon enough to benefit the oat crop, therefore the yield as far as we have heard from has been light, but all other crops including corn, which looked so sickly earlier in the season, are looking nicely, with a good prospect for a full average yield, and the wheat which is now being harvested is as good all through the county as it has been any time in the last five years.

Along our genial Spring Creek's quivering shade
When cooling vapors breathe along the mead,
The patient fisher takes his silent stand
Intent, his angle trembling in his hand:
With look intent, athwart the shady trees
Might any day be seen—the Venerable Van Tries.

——List of Letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office and unclaimed July 21, 1873.

Miss Gustie Buck. M. Brumorck, Mrs. B. B. Bell, John W. Cochran, Geo. Cox, Henry Doerty, Geo. C. From, Miss Ettie Griffith, E. B. Green, Wm. Guest, Chas. Hutz-2, M. Mauscom, Henry F. Kleese, Samuel Kare, Mr. Killinger, Henry C. Lauson, Mrs. Irvan Love, Miss Annie Minich, Mrs. G. Miller, Geo. Risser, Miss Eliz. E. Rimestine-2 Ephram Smith, Mrs. Julian Smith, Miss Ada Towns, Miss Susan Wilson, Sarah Wise, Miss Emma Waliser-2 Mrs. Malissa Williams.

MARRIED.

By Justice S. M. Irwin at Bellefonte on the 17 ult., Mr. Thomas Brichtof of Clearfield County, to Miss Anna J. Gross, of Centre County, Pa.

By Justice S. M. Irwin at Bellefonte on the 26th ult., Mr. Geo. F. Miller to Miss Irena Roush both of Centre County, Pa.

By Justice S. M. Irwin at Bellefonte on the 15th inst., Mr. John Rohrer of Altoona to Miss Ellen Davis of this place.

DIED.

In Benner township, July 9th, 1873, at the residence of her son in law John Reese, Mrs. Ratchel Musser, widow of Andrew Musser, aged 65 years, 11 mo. and 20 days.

She was burried on the 10 day of July at Zion. Funeral sermon preached by Rev. Wm. Groh, of Boalsburg. Text "The memory of the just is blessed." Prov. 10 chap. 7 verse.

Mother is gone, but we can never forget her. We will not wish her back again, but will get ready to meet her in that "Glory Land" to where she told us she was going.

Yes dear mother we will meet you
On bright Canaan's happy shore,
In that "Glory Land above,
We will live and dwell forever.

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.
BELLEFONTE, July 23, 1873.

White Wheat per bushel.....	$1 55
Red wheat No. 1.....	1 50
Barley.....	70
Corn, ears,.....	45
Shelled corn,.....	50
Oats.....	35
Rye per bushel.....	65
Buckwheat per bushel.....	60
Clover seed " "	5 00
Plaster ₩ ton.....	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.

Apples, dried, per lb.....	@5½
Peaches, dried, per lb.....	12½15@22
Cherries, dried, per lb.....	5
Beans per quart.....	10
Fresh Butter lb.....	15
Chickens, per piece.....	25
Turkeys, per lb.....	10
Cheese per lb.....	20
Hams per lb.....	15
Bacon.....	9
Sides.....	8
Lard per lb.....	8
Eggs per doz.....	20
Tallow, per pound.....	8
Rags,.....	3
Potatoes per bushel	50
Dried Beef.....	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

Bark is dull but steady at $35 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Tanners' bark is nominal.

Seeds.—In Clovereed and Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is scarce and firm at $2.25.

The Flour market presents no new feature, the demand being very moderate; and confined to the better grade of families for the supply of the wants of the home consumers. About 600 barrels sold in lots at $3.75a4 for superfine; $4.25a5 for extras; $6.25a7 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $7a7.50 for Minnesota do. do.; $7a8.25 for Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do. do.; and $8.50a9.50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour sells at $3.75 a4.

In Corn meal nothing doing.

There is no improvement to record in the Wheat market. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western red at $1.53a1.63; amber $1.65a1.70, and white at $1.70a1.80. In Rye nothing doing. Corn is very firm, and meets with a steady inquiry. Strictly prime is very scarce, and commands full prices. The bulk of the offerings consists of damp and heated, and these take a wide range. Sales of 4,000 bushels at 56a58c. for yellow; 56a56½c. for mixed, and 30a50c. for damaged and heated. Oats are 1 cent higher. Sales of 8,000 bushels Western at 46a47½c. for white, and 46a48c. for mixed.

In barley and malt no sales.

Coffee is held with confidence, and we notice small sales of Rio at 18½@16¾c., gold. Sugar is firmer and may be quoted at 7¾@8c for fair and good refining. Two cargoes of Cardenas molasses sold at 30c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION; NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the firm heretofore known under the name and style of Wetsler & Twitmire, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm are left with Wm. Wetsler for the present for settlement. The business will be continued by Wm. Wetsler at the old stand,
25-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The will of Hon. H. N. McAllister having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunder have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.
JAMES A. BEAVER.
Bellefonte, Pa., July 3, '73-25-3t

Summer Hats.
GREAT VARIETY,
CHOICE STYLES,
FINE GOODS,
POPULAR PRICES,
AT WARBURTON'S,
NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE,
25-2m PHILADELPHIA.

Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

For both sexes. Superior advantages in every Department of Culture. Send for Catalogue.—Arrange early for rooms. Fall term begins Aug 1st 28th.

W. LEE SPOTTSWOOD, D. D.,
25-6t President.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre County to hear and determine the exceptions filed to the account of Anna Vonada and Harvey Vonada, Admin's, &c., of Nicholas Vonada, late of Gregg Township, deceased, and make distribution of the balance in their hands, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Monday the 11th day of August, 1873, at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons interested can attend.
27-3t E. M. BLANCHARD, Auditor.

TUSCARORA FEMALE SEMINARY.

By an act of the late Legislature, Collegiate powers were conferred upon this Institution, and young ladies who graduate receive DIPLOMAS and LITERARY DEGREES. Instruction thorough, location unsurpassed, accommodations excellent, terms reduced. Special training for those who wish to teach either in Public or Private Schools.

The next session will commence Sept 3, 1873.
For circular with particulars address without delay. J. P. SHERMAN, A. M
27-2t Academia, Juniata Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.

The property of the BELLEFONTE IRON COMPANY, in the borough of Bellefonte, consisting of their ground and buildings, stock and foundations for boilers, foundations for engines, &c., with railroad connections running into the mill building.

The water being comparatively free from lime is better adapted to steam purposes than any other in this neighborhood. This situation is the most desirable of any in this region for manufacturing purposes. 27-3t

JOHN STITZER,
HARNESS MAKER,
MAIN STREET, HOWARD

HARNESS WARE and SADDLERY of every description constantly on hand, and JOB WORK of all kinds promptly attended to. 27-1y

FARM FOR SALE,

At Eagleville, consisting of 106 acres and situated on the road leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven, about one mile from Eaglevillo depot. There are four acres of nice

TIMBER LAND

and the balance is well divided in pasture and tillage, the buildings consist of a good two story House, well painted, good barn and other out buildings. The farm is well fenced and under high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to purchase can not do better than to call and see us.

Our terms are reasonable.
ADDRESS F. B. LIGGET,
Blanchard P. O,
5-24tf Centre Co., Pa.

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
v5n2-1y No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

P. B. WILSON, THOMAS A. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS,

SUCCESSORS TO IRWIN & WILSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC that they are now ready for Spring trade, with a full stock of new goods. We have a full line of

CHILDRENS' WAGONS, CARRIAGES, CARTS, &c.,

BIRD CAGES,
FISHING RODS, LINES AND BASKETS,

Birche's celebrated Lightning STOVE POLISH, 15 cents per bottle—warranted better than any other—free from disagreeable odors.

Complete stock of CUTLERY, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, &c. The celebrated

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVE!

which we will sell lower than any other stove that is as good—and warrant them.

Lightning Cross-cut and Hand-saws that will cut faster than any other saw. Shovels, Plows, Cultivators, Harrow Teeth, Feed Cutters of good make, Picture Frames and Mouldings, Looking Glass Plate, Picture Frames to order in any kind of moulding, Ladies' Work Baskets, Scissors, &c., Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines, Toilet Ware, Slop Pails.

We have the Argan Burner which will fit any lamp and give an excellent light, and are as good as gas to read and sew by. Full and complete stock of CARPENTER TOOLS of the best make, all kind of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE!

Coach-makers' and Saddlers' Goods, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c., Window Glass, Wooden Ware and LEATHER BELTING of all sizes.

We sell at the lowest prices for cash or short credit, in no case to exceed three months,
5-1-1y

AUCTIONEER.—Samuel Parker offers his services to the people of Bellefonte and Centre county, as Auctioneer. He will cry all sales entrusted to him at reasonable prices.
Address SAMUEL PARKER,
4n-42ly. Bellefonte, Pa.

MARVEN STEEPLE,

SCENIC, SIGN, LETTERING,

HOUSE PAINTER,

PAPER HANGER, &c.

Work done PROMPTLY and at the LOWEST CHARGES IN TOWN.

Can be found at Mrs. Zellers', Spring St., Bellefonte. v5-14-1y

WATCHMAKER!

THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solititous of business and guarentees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. F. C. RICHARD.
v4n28-1y.

Administrators' Notices.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Etters, late of Beaver twp., dec'd, were granted to the undersigned, residing in Harris township, on the 7th day of June 1873, who requests all persons knowing themselves in debt to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
CYRUS WASSON, Admr,
Lemont, Centre Co., Pa. 21-6t.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letter of administration having been this day issued to the undersigned on the estate of Perry Lucas, late of Union twp., Centre Co, Pa., deceased, all persons knowing themselves to be in debt to said estate will please make immediate payment, said estate will please make immediate payment and those having accounts against said estate will present them duly auhenticated for settlement.
AVISTA LUCAS,
JESSE UNDERWOOD,
June 6, 1873, 21-6t* Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William McCoy, late of Taylor township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been granted to John W. Kelly, residing in Half Moon Township, to whom all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
JOHN W. KELLY,
Administrator.
Half Moon, July 2, 1873-25-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration upon the estate of Joseph C. Crocker, late of the township of Worth in the County of Centre, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the undersigned, residing in Port Matilda. All persons knowing themselves to be in debt to said deceased, will please make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will present them duly authenticated without delay to the undersigned.
THOMAS WESTON,
26-3-t Adm'r.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST OUT—THE NEW LIGHT RUNNING
HOWE
Sewing Machine

THE GRANDEST PRODUCTION OF INVENTIVE GENIUS.

The new factory of the Howe Company is nearly completed, and

1000

ARE NOW BEING MANUFACTURED AND SOLD DAILY!

The total number sold last year was 220,000, which far exceeds the sales of any other single machine.

THE ONLY MACHINE MADE ON THOROUGHLY SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Combining Strength, Simplicity & Durability with Lightness of Running.

It is superior to all in the following respects:
1st. Simplicity of construction.
2nd. Ease of management.
3d. Lightness of running.
4th. Non-liability to get out of repair.
5th. Durability—it being made of the finest hardened steel.
6th. Perfection of tension on both upper and lower threads, and the ease with which they are controlled by the operator. It makes a perfect Lock Stitch on all kinds of goods and never breaks the thread.
7th. The strength and regularity of the new feed, which enables it to stitch soft or glazed, light, or heavy work equally well, and to cross heavy seams or fells without the slightest difficulty.

The new improved HEMMER,
FELLER,
BRAIDER,
QUILTER and GUIDE; Also,
OILER, BOTTLE OIL,
Doz. NEEDLES,
BOBBINS, &c.,

go with each Machine free of charge. In addition to these, we will give a Ruffler and an alpaca Hemmer with each machine, making more attachments than are given with any machine in use

CITIZENS, Look to your INTERESTS

Do not fail to see

Our MACHINE

before purchasing. Full instructions given.

We keep a full line of Sewing Machine attachments, Needles, Thread, Silk, &c. Our Machine Oil is a specialty. It is our own manufacture and we warrant it to excel anything in the market.

FOR THE NEW
LIGHT RUNNING HOWE,
CALL ON

PALMER & WOOSTER,

Office, Allegheny street, opposite the New Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. 5-22-6m.

Medicines.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson's, & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
4-19-1y R. F. RANKIN & CO.

BAKERIES.

H. D. YERGER'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.

In the marble front of T. R. Reynolds, is really and truly the place to buy

BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, RAISINS, NUTS AND CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

ICE CREAM

is a specialty and will be kept at al times and at all hours by him.

BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, ICE CREAM, &c., &c., all sold by him at the most reasonable rates. Call and see him and rest assured that you will not be disappointed.
H. D. YERGER,
v4n15-1y Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

WANTED We will give men and women Business that will Pay

from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free. Address
J. LATHAM & CO.,
50-6t 202 Washington St., Boston Mass

A complete file of the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN may always be found at the offices of GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, 40 and 41 Park Row, New York, who are authorized to represent us in that city.

MAGAZINES.

A Jolly, Good Book.

OUR DIGESTION; OR, MY JOLLY FRIEND'S SECRET, by Dio Lewis, A. M., M D, author of "Our Girls," etc., etc.

It is a real pleasure to get hold occasionally, of a plain, practisal common-sense book, that bears on its every page as the evident design of its author, the good of his fellow-man (and woman, too). Nhree-fourths of all the sickness and unhappiness in our midst has a weak digestion for itsprime cause. This being a self evident fact, our only wonder is that a book like "Our Digestion" has not been written long ago. Now that it has been done, we are glad it has been so well done, and by so popular, practical and jolly a man as our friend Dio Lewis. Soarch the country over, and you cannot find a man botter suited for the task. His admirers are numbered by thousands, and all will welcome gladly a new book from his delightful pen.

LEVI GARBRICK, Agent.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A HINT TO HOUSEWIVES.—HOW TO KEEP KITCHEN WARE CLEAN AND BRIGHT.

Every housewife of neat and tidy habits takes a special delight in keeping all the tin, copper, and iron ware of her kitchen as clean and brigrt as painstaking labor can make them. A pride in this direction is commendable, and always meets the smiling approval of the "tyrant man" who pays the household bills. Remember that SAPOLIO is the only thing on earth that will make an old tarnished tin pan or a rusty kettle shine as bright as new. And by the use of Sapolio it is the quickest and easiest thing in the world to keep every utensil in a high state of polish.

"SHAKE 'EM UP! AND DUMP 'EM DOWN!"

We frequently advere to the claims of the "Colebrated *Barley sheaf*" Cooking Stove, and is always affords us sincere pleasure to do so, for a really good stove in the house is an acquisition that is not to be sneezed at. For family cooking and heating purposes, this great specialty of Messrs. STUART, PETTERSON & CO., PHILADELPHIA, can be confidently relied upon. It burns either wood or coal. The improvements recently addhd, render the "BARLEY SHEAF" a model of perfectability. These consists in part of a Patent ANTI-DUST SHAKING SIFTER in the hearth; also, an ANTI-DUST SHAKING and DUMPING CRATE, while the centre-pieces, which hold the plates, are very heavy, are perfect *gas burners*. The Illustrated Circulars of the firm fully explain the workings of these improvements.

For sale by J. & J. HARRIS, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.,

☞BY ONE OF THE LEADING PHYSICIANS of Philadelphia city.—A careful examination of mortuary statistics established the tact that one adult person out of every six dies of consumption, and so alarmingly is this disease gaining the ascendancy over all other ills to which flesh is heir, that its approach to one's immediate circle is regarded with perfect horror. If you will carefully examine the records of Materia Medica you will invariably discover that the general want of success in treating diseases has not been a deficiency of pathological knowledge of the functions affected, but of a suitable compound that would act upon the disease and all the sympathetic affections.

This want has at last been met in the Bitter Wine of Iron, prepared by the celebrated Dr. E. F. Kunkle, No 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. This excellent compound can be taken by persons with the most delicate stomach without any debilitating effect always giving strength and largely increasing the nervous energy of the patient. In all cases of pulmonary complaints it is admirably adapted to relieve the severity of the symptoms in the advanced stages of the disease, or to arrest it in its incipiency. If you want something that will give you strength, a good appetite, build up your constitution, and in place of moroseness and a lack of energy, give you a brisk and vigorous feeling, try Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It has already received themeed of praise from thousands who have tested its virtues, and for many years maintained its reputation with unfaded popularity.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth street, below Vine, Philadelphia.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. vin29-1y

For loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility in their various forms, Perro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulent tonic for patien's recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and intermittent fevers. 21-1t

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains spavin, galls. &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are endered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price, 50c.a bottle, large bottles $1. 00. J. B. ROSE & Co.,

53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

WANTED.—MEN WHO WANT TO MAKE MONEY.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING MONEY

RARELY PRESENTED IN A LIFETIME.

We have got the best and surest-selling article ever invented, that every housekeeper buys on sight. It is a small Furnace, weighing only six pounds, that can be used with or without a stove. It will fit in the holes of any sized stove or range, and it will do as much work with one quart of fuel—charcoal, chips, coke, corncobs, wood or soft coal—as can be done on any stove with one-half bushel. It will boil, broil, roast, toast, fry and stew. It is the best flat-iron heater in the world. Its economy in saving fuel is marvellous. You have no smoke, gas nor heat in the room. It sells the year round. Retail price only $2. Thousands are sold every week. Any man with a small capital can clear from $20 to $40 per day by owning the right of any good county, and a whole State is of incalculable worth to a man of enterprise. We would send a sample Furnace to an part of the United States on receipt of $2. Address, for circular,

LYON FURNACE CO.,
No. 908 ARCH Street,
v5n18-6m Opposite Wood's Museum.

Duff's College.

THE oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.

☞Practical business men as instructors.

For information, write for a circular to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa. 44-3m-com.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S SALE :—On Wednesday, Oct; 15, 1873, will be sold at public sale the large farm of the late David Harpster, deceased, situated in Furguson twp., about one and a half miles from Penn'a. Furnace, and near the new railroad from Tyrone, containing three hnndred and forty-six acres more or less, and adjoining lands of Jonathan Kryder on the north, J. S. Calderwood on the south and Sharp, Steward & Co., on the east and west, one hundred and seventy acres of which is cleared. A good two story house with L containing about ten rooms a good tenemant house, a good frame barn and other out building, a never failing well of water, a stream running near to the barn affording good water for the cattle, a nice young orchard in good bearing order, good fences and a prolific soil are among the superior advantages of this farm. The portion not cleared is well timbered, about one hundred and forty acres of it will excellent young chestnut. It can easily bedivided into two parts if purchasers so desire.

Also at same time and place a nice tract of land containing ten acres and covered with a heavy growth of yellow pine and situate about one and a half miles from the above mentioned place and joining lands of John J. Goheen Sharp, Steward & Co., and Peter Kichline.

Terms of sale one half cash when possession is given ballance in one year secured by bond and mortgage.

For further particulars address or apply to Alexander Harpster on the premises.

ALEXANDER HARPSTER.
SAMUEL GOSS,
Executors.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANKS!!!

THE most complete assortment to be found in Centre county, at

J. WELCH & CO'S

BOOK STORE,

OPPOSITE THE BUSH HOUSE,

at the following prices:

Summons,	per hundred, 60c
Subpeonas,	" " 60c
Executions,	" " 60c
Constables' Warrants,	" " 60c
Judgm't Notes, unbound	" " 60c
Exemp'n "	" " 60c
Judgment and Exemption Notes unbound,	per hund.
Motions for Judgment,	" " 75c
Affidavit to Account	" " 75c
Statement & Confess'n.	" " 1,50
Amical Act'n & Conf'n.	" " 1,50
Leases,	50c per doz—5c apiece.

AND EVERY OTHER

DESCRIPTION OF BLANKS

EQUALLY LOW.

☞ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.☜

25-tf JAS. WELCH & CO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains or carpets

SAPOLIO

cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the whole house, better than Soap. No slopping.—Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it

SAPOLIO

for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

removes Stanes from Marble Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains and Grease from Carpets or other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO

a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y. 19-1y-eow

SUNDAY SCHOOL

BOOKS & PAPERS.

CATALOGUES SUPPLIED BY THE

American S. S. Union,

No. 1122 Chestnut Street.

21-4t PHILADELPHIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JACOB SEIBERT,

BLACKSMITH,

REAR OF DUNCAN'S FOUNDRY, BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

EVERY description of Blacksmithing done promptly in a workmanlike manner at low prices. 5-25-1y

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BELLEFONTE GLASS COMPANY.—A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bellefonte Glas Company, will be held at the office of E. & E. Blanchard, Bellefonte, on the Monday the 21st day of July, at 10 o'clock A.M. The object of this meeting is to re-orgunize and reconstruct the company, and submit a proposition to the stock holders which will place the Company in a position to dispose of the property by Lessee's Sale. Every Stockholder is requested to be present and vote, as decided action must be taken instantly to save the property from judicial sale. The Mortgage is now over due.

25-1t STOCKHOLDERS.

The best preparation of Iron Known to the Medical World.

Dr. J. S. Rose's Golden Pills.

Highly recommended by the leading Physicians, as the only proper form in which Iron should be taken.

If you are weak and debilitated, take ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.
If you are nervous, take ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.
If your blood is thin, take ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS!
If you want pure rich blood and bloom to the cheek, take ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.
If you have palpitation of the heart, take ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.
If you want energy, take ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.
If you want to sleep well, take ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.
If you want a good appetite, take ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.
If you have a pain in the back of your head, take ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.
If you have pain in your back, and bearing down pain, take ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS.

Read what Philadelphia Chemists say of Rose's Golden Pills.

ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS, the best and most valuable preparation of Iron. TWINING & SCHIEDT, Chemists, 123 N. Seventh St., Philadelphia.

LADIES, READ THIS.

I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend to those who are suffering from Female Weakness and General Debility, ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS. MRS. A. C. BURNS,
254 West Sixteenth St., New York.

I recommend DR. ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS to all who have weak backs or bearing down.
MRS. H. PRIFOLD,
813 North Fifth St., Philadelphia.

Ask your Druggist for ROSE'S GOLDEN PILLS, the Great Iron Tonic. Take no other. Sent by mail, 60 cents.

DR. C. P. ROSE, 3914 Chestnut St., Phila.

5-24-1y

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET:

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES,

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5 34-1y

NEW GOODS!

AND

NEW PRICES!

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

AT THE

BOSTON

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

No. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

PRICES LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER SHOE STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY.

CALL AND SEE US!

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-25-tf.

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

NO. 2, BUSH ARCADE,

HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Spring Goods!

consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

DRESS GOODS,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

AND FANCY ARTICLES,

ever brought to Bellefonte.

Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

5-12-tf

THE NEW YORK

BRANCH STORE,

which was in this town about three years ago has returned and opened in

BUSH'S ARCADE

(storeroom formerly occupied by Zimmerman & Co.,)

with a large stock of

Hosiery, Cloves, White Goods,

LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.;

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY!

Bargains for All!!

H. HERMAN & CO.

15—3m

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods,

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,

STRAW GOODS,

MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,

Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors, &c., on hand. This establishmet is also the headquarters of the

Singer Sewing Machine Agency.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

Groceries and Provisions.

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

JOBBING

AND COMMISSION HOUSE

OF

BURNSIDE & THOMAS,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Two good Cigars for	5 cts
White Sugars per pound	13 cts
Demarara Sugar per pound	13 cts
Rio Coffee	25 cts
Arbuckles' brown coffee per pound	30 cts
Best Washing Soaps per pound	6, 7 and 8 cts
Best Starch per pound	10 cts
Best Bright Navy Tobacco per bar	50 cts
Best Black Navy Tocacco per bar	50 cts
Best Double Thick bright or black Tobaccos per bar	35 cts
Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco per ounce	5 cts
Best Sugar-cured Hams per pound	17 cts
Large size Dairy Salt per sack	15 cts
No. 1 Black Pepper per pound	30 cts
Molasses per gallon	60 cts
Coal Oil in 5 gal. lots, best article, per gal.	35 ts

Mackerel without heads, and all kind of Mackerel and Herring at city prices.

Double X X White Drips 80 cents per gallon, in 5 gallon lots 5 cents a gallon less.

1000 other articles too numerous to mention, cheap. Mens' stogies, heavy shoes, at $1,35 per pair. They have the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever offered to the public. If you want

TO SAVE **20** to **50** PER CENT.

GO TO BURNSIDE & THOMAS'.

All kinds of merchandise in whole pachages at less prices. v5n10-tf.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER,

Watches, Plated Goods, Cutlery,

Clocks, Bronzes and Fancy Goods.

No. 1124 CHESTNUT St.

ROBBINS CLARK & BIDDLE

A Complete Stock of Choice Selections in every Department offered at Special prices, during the Summer season, while making alterations!

v5n9-1y

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

HAVING, for many years, been engaged in the manufacture of proprietary medicines known as **GREEN'S No. 1 and NO. 2 LIVER PILLS**, the merits of which have obtained for them a large sale. Other parties wishing to take advantage of the reputatoin these pills have gained, [illegible] of application to the examination of the same. In order that there may be no deception, we request attention to the following:

☞**ALL GENUINE Green's Liver Pills** are put up in **ROUND** boxes, not oval, with the following **Copyrigt** label, any infringement of which will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

GREEN'S No. 1, LIVER PILLS. DOSE—Three or four. Price, 25 cts.

GREEN'S No. 2, LIVER PILLS. DOSE—One at Night. Price, 50 Cts.

And as an additionnal safeguard, a strip containing the following words is put around each box

☞Prepared only by F. P. GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa., without whose signature none is genuine.

☞ALL OTHERS ARE COUNTERFIET.☜

J. P. Green

Examine each box and see that it corresponds with the above description, and that the name is spelled correctly, thus: G-R-E-E-N, and *not* G-r-e-e-n-e.

Sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL in Bellefonte, only at my Drug Store, in Bush House Block, and by R. F. Rankin & Co., Allegheny, street Forwarded by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of price.

☞All orders must be directed to F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa. v5n10-tf

James Welch & Co.,

(OPPOSITE THE BUSH HOUSE,)

Dealers in Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Pencils, Pocket Books, Toys, Pocket Knives, Picture and Picture Frames.

A large assortment of Blank Books always on hand or procured to order. 17

Furniture.

REMOVED!

A. SCHROYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS of FURNITURE,

HAVE REMOVED

from their old quarters in the Bush House block to larger and more suitable rooms

ON BISHOP STREET,

in the building recently known as the Farmers Hotel, where they will continue to keep the

THE LARGEST & BEST STOCK OF

FURNITURE, COFFINS, &C.,

in Centre county, at the LOWEST PRICES.

COFFINS MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.

FUNERALS ATTENDED WITH HEARSE.

☞THE MILESBURG HEARSE CAN BE SECURED WHEN DESIRED.☜

5-11-tf

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

JOHN BRECHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Mattrasses, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, &c. A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will always be found at low prices.

v4n22-1y.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.,

WHERE BUREAUS,

SOFAS,

LOUNGES,

HAT RACKS,

WHAT-NOTS,

EXTENSION TABLES,

STANDS,

CHAIRS,

STOOLS, &C.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v5n1-1y. H. P. HARRIS.

Nellie Rowen, by her next best friend, Henry Richards, vs. Harry Rowen.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. Divorce—A. V. M. Number 17, April Term, 1873.

TO HARRY ROWEN, LATE OF THE COUNTY OF CENTRE.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Centre, on the fourth Monday of August next, to show cause, if any you have, why NELLIE ROWEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in the said Court

26-4t B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff.

NUMEROUS TESTS HAVE PROVED

N. F. BURNHAM'S NEW TURBINE

WATER WHEEL,

TO BE THE BEST EVER INVENTED. Pamphlet Free. Address, York, Pa. 23-4t

Railroad.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	A.M.	P.M.	Mail.	Exc.
Leave Tyrone	0	9	15	6	50
East Tyrone	1	9	22	6	57
Bald Eagle	5	9	32	7	07
Hannah	10	9	46	7	21
Port Matilda	14	9	55	7	30
Martha	17	10	04	7	39
Julian	21	10	16	7	51
Unionville	26	10	30	8	05
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	10	40	8	15
Milesburg	31	10	45	8	20
Arrive Bellefonte	33	10	54	8	29
Leave Bellefonte	33	10	59	8	32
Milesburg	31	11	10	8	45
Curtin	34	11	20	8	55
Mount Eagle	37	11	26	9	01
Howard	40	11	35	9	10
Eagleville	44	11	48	9	23
Beech Creek	46	11	53	9	28
Mill Hall	51	12	06	9	41
Flemington	52	12	10	9	45
Lock Haven Intersection	54	12	15	9	50
Arrive Lock Haven	55	12	20	10	00

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9	55	3	05
Lock Haven Intersection	1	9	40	3	10
Flemington	3	9	45	3	15
Mill Hall	4	9	49	3	19
Beech Creek	9	10	02	3	33
Eagleville	11	10	07	3	38
Howard	15	10	20	3	51
Mount Eagle	18	10	29	4	00
Curtin	21	10	35	4	03
Milesburg	24	10	45	4	16
Arrive Bellefonte	26			4	27
Leave Bellefonte	26			4	50
Milesburg	24	11	10	4	39
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11	15	4	44
Unionville	29	11	28	4	57
Julian	34	11	40	5	09
Martha	38	11	51	5	20
Port Matilda	41	12	09	5	38
Hannah	45	12	23	5	53
Bald Eagle	50	12	38	5	58
East Tyrone	54	12	33	6	03
Arrive Tyrone	55	12	40	6	10

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN	7 10 a m	12 17 p m	4 16 p m
Logan	7 25	12 30	4 29
Yeagertown F	7 33	12 34	4 30
Mann's F	7 43	12 40	4 35
Reedsville	7 51	12 44	4 39
Honey Creek F	8 09	12 57	4 49
Naginy F	8 20	1 04	4 55
MILROY, Arrive,	8 30 a m	1 10 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 2 00 p. and 5 10 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 21 and 5 43 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 34 a. m., 2 44 and 6 28 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

DAUCHY & CO.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies', &c. A queer, exciting book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Pub's, Phila. Pa. 23-4t

Something New.

An elegant Album for 25 cents, holding 24 full sized cards, bound in full gilt cover and sold at the lowest price of 25 cents, suitable for the pocket or centre table. Order a sample sent by mail, post paid on receipt of 25 cents, 3 for 60 cents, or 6 for $1.

Address, BURROW & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.

☞Agents Wanted. Catalogues of Books, Pictures, &c., sent free. 21-4t

AGENTS WANTED FOR

BEHIND THE SCENES IN WASHINGTON.

The quickest selling book of the day. It tells all about the great Credit Mobilier Scandal, Senatorial Briberies, Congressmen, Rings, Lobbies, and the wonderful Sights of the National Capital. It sells quick. Send for circular, and see our terms and a full description of the work Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 17-4w

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

☞ NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this Department of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all parties interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them out in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

DON'T BE IN A HURRY TO GO.

Come boys, I have something to tell you ;
Come here I would whisper it low ;
You're thinking of leaving the homestead,
Don't be in a hurry to go.
The city has many attractions,
But think of the vice and sins ;
When once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins !

You talk of the mines of Australlia,
They're wealthy in treasures, no doubt,
But ah, there is gold in the farm, boys,
If only you'll shovel it out.
The mercantile life is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low,
Better risk the old farm awhile longer—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great busy West has inducements,
And so has the busiest mart,
And wealth is not made in a day, boys,
Don't be in a hurry to start.
The banker and broker are wealthy,
They take in their thousands or so—
Ah, think of their frauds and deceptions—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest ;
The orchards are loaded to-day ;
You are free as the air of the mountain,
And monarch of all you survey.
But stay on the farm awhile longer,
Though profits come in rather slow,
Remember you've nothing to risk, boys—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

A Word for the Granges.

President Welsh, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, and located in the State that has had more experience with the Granges than any other, addressed the Patrons of Husbandry as follows :

Our bond of union in the congeniality of like pursuits. The leading purpose of the Farmers' College and Farmers' Grange, though gained through different paths, are largely the same. The Grange seeks to aid the farmer by multiplying his means of intelligence, by giving him the mastery of all the better methods and processes of the farm, by the quickening, intensifying, and elevating of all the better elements of his social life. The Grange would secure the farmer against the torpidity of solitude and the extortions of monopoly ; would kindle in his breast a readier zeal and steadier courage, would touch all the labor of his hands with a glow of enthusiasm ; and, in short, would do for him what skillfully-organized effort has already done for every other great human industry on the round earth. All this the Grange aims to do by means which are the most immediate and direct. All this also the Farmers' College strives to do by another method ; by giving a knowledge to such as will seek it, of all those practical sciences that underlie the processes of agriculture ; by training and sending forth men who may become, as the years pass, the leaders in the grand movement which the Grange has inaugurated. It is in harmony with this noble purpose that the College, instead of draining the rural districts of their most promising youths and graduating them to swell the overcrowded ranks of law, or to wander in perpetual search of a vacant pulpit, sends back the farmer's son to the farm so educated that he revitalizes all its operations and gives them a new and enduring interest. Such are the benign objects which these two great enterprises are organized to further. And, mark you, each seeks to accomplish its aims by *combined* effort—the College, on a closer and more concentrated plan ; the Grange, on a wider and grander scale. And what effort of man for attainment of good, or the defence against evil, has ever reached its final triumph, since the world began, without combined effort ? Combination is, in fact, the great instrument of progress. Civilization would relapse into barbarism without it.—*Anamosa Eureka.*

Broom Corn.

A correspondent asks for the price of broom corn in our city market ; it is very difficult to give quotations of the crop from the fact that it is so variable in quality. Well cured, green brush may be quoted as high as $130 per ton while brush not cut until red and over ripe, is slow sale at $30, and it may be quoted at anything between these figures.

The crop varies all the way from 600 to 1900 pounds per acre, according to the strength of the ground, and the skill in growing the crop. The profit will of course not only depend on the amount raised per acre, but also on the skill in taking care of the crop.

Work After Harvest.

We will again mention to farmers that there is no time in the year when meadows and fields, from which wheat and oats have been taken, may be so benefitted as immediately after the crop has been removed ; for at that time the farmer knows just what condition they are in, as to productiveness, etc. Now is the time to mark those spots where the grain or grass was light ; and if wet, remedy, when time will permit, by drainage ; if from lack of fertility, bring up into proper condition.

It is often the case that fields do not actually require the application of fertilizers to the entire surface when said fields are as a whole in good producing condition and a little observation at harvest time will determine the matter, for there are no better indicators of good and poor soil than the plants grown upon it themselves.

The present is also a good time for removing obstructions to the mowing machine, horse rake, etc. It does not pay to mow around stones, stumps, logs, snags and bushes, year after year, but it does pay to remove them to give the machine full and free sweep.

We do not approve of hauling manure upon grass land at any season of the year but spring ; for if drawn out in the summer it is liable to dry up and a good deal of its fertilizing elements be carried away upon the atmosphere ; if drawn out in the fall or winter, the heavy rains will, while the earth is frozen, wash a portion to the stream ; but if drawn out and spread upon the surface in the spring just as the grass begins to grow it is soon covered, and the warm rains wash it down around the roots of the grass where the full benefit is received. This matter is mentioned in connection with the subject under consideration, as many farmers are in the habit of hauling out manure upon the grass land directly after hay making, beleiving it to be profitably done at that time as at any other.

Now is the time to level down knolls and mounds and fill up uneven spots. The advantage in doing the work now lies in exposing the soil which is laid bare to the action of the atmosphere, frost and sun, for some months before seeding is done, which is necessary to obtain a growth of grass. Spots where knolls have been leveled in summer may be seeded the following March succesfully. If the land is stiff clay, give a coating of loamy soil before applying the seed ; by a little care the alluvial portion just beneath the sod of this mound may be saved for this purpose.

Stones should never be piled upon a meadow, they are unsightly and always in the way ; haul them off, and if they can be put to no use, pile where you will never have to run around or move them.

How to Keep Hams.

Every season more or less hams are destroyed by insects, or rendered too unplatable to be eaten by decent people. By following this method the insects can be entirely kept at a distance, and it is very simple, and within the reach of almost every farmer in the country. After the meat has been well cured by pickle and smoke, take some ashes from bits of coal ; moisten them with a little water so that they will form a paste, or else just wet the hams a little, and rub on dry ashes. Rubbed in thoroughly, they serve as a capital insect protector, and the hams can be hung up in the smoke-house or wood-chamber without any danger of molestation.

A Valuable Cow.—The Lycoming *Gazette and Bulletin* is responsible for the following !

"Elias Edkins, living on the Diamond farm, in Strewsberry township, has a small cow named "Kicker," which he milked seven days in succession some time in the month of June, receiving from 46 to 48½ pounds of milk per day. The milk was churned, and the butter weighed, weighing 13½ pounds, or a little less than two pounds per day. "Kicker" weighs about 800 pounds."

Washing Butter.—A lady corresponding of the *Maine Farmer* took a churning and washed half of it in three waters, the other half she worked without washing. She put the butter on the table three times when she had company, not telling them which she had washed. All at table said the washed butter had a better color and was sweeter. Some of them were as good butter makers as she was acquainted with.

How to Make Toast.—A dish of good toast is a rarity and is an enjoyment. For breakfast few things surpass it to those who are accustomed to that dish at that meal. It is light, digestible and reliable, and is not very expensive. A cup of good tea or coffee, with a baked Spitzenburg, or a dish of any other sub-acid in addition, will make a satisfactory meal to a reasonable man. In toasting bread the following rule should be observed : Warm your bread well, by changing the sides of the slice when heated through, brown as is desired — there should be rather little than much browning, and the slices should be quite thin, say a quarter or three-eighths of an inch, no more. But do not scorch ; avoid that in all cases. The philosophy in browning is to take your time until you are done. Where the toast accumulates, keep a hot dish, but use as soon as possible. What is desirable in toast is the rich color and flavor formed by changing the starch into lextrine or gum. Heat evaporates moisture in bread as well as elsewhere. The moisture that escapes from toast leaves the bread light, soft and porous inside.

To Make Chicken Salad.—Ten pounds chicken before it is cooked, four bunches of celery, yolks of twelve raw eggs beaten stiff, add slowly three-quarters of a bottle of sweet oil, beating all the time ; add salt, pepper, mustard, mixing these with vinegar ; when all beaten in and just before pouring on to the chopped chicken and celery add one-half cup cold water to whiten the dressing ; add, also, very slowly, the well beaten whites of the eggs. Cut the boiled chicken with a knife, and do not chop it, also cut the celery with a knife. This makes salad enough for twenty persons. Do not pour the dressing on to the chicken and celery until just before serving it.

How to Cook Good Beefsteak.—Have your steak cut thick, put it on your meatboard, and with a sharppointed knife prick it every imaginable way to make it tender, put it on the gridiron over the fire, turning it very often. Put a lump of butter and some salt and pepper into a tin dish. Put your steak dish where it will get warmed. When the steak is cooked put it into the tin dish and double it over, press out all the blood you can, and lay the steak on your plate. Set the tin dish, with the blood, pepper and salt, on the stove, and as soon as it boils up and thickens pour it over your steak. You can add a can of mushrooms to the gravy. This recipe was never known to fail.

Suet Pudding Without Eggs.—For a small family, one cup of sour milk, one-half teaspoon of soda, one cup of chopped suet, one cup chopped raisins, one cup Zante currants, a pinch of salt ; mix up stiff, like biscuit dough ; roll so as to flaten out a little ; lay on a plate and steam two hours. To be eaten with sweet gravy, made as follows : One cup sugar, one-half cup butter put in a basin ; pour on a pint of boiling water ; set on the stove ; take a table-spoonful of flour and mix in a little water, so that it will not be lumpy, and stir it into the gravy ; stir till it boils ; season with nutmeg or lemon extract.

Brains as well as muscles are required on the farm. This is getting to be more and more the case every year with the introduction of more and better machinery.

An Illinois farmer who kept strict account with his corn crops for ten years reports that the average cost was 29½ cents a bushel.

A Voice From the Polar Region—Remarkable Letter.

A letter has been received from William North one of the Arctic explorers, who accompanied Sir John Franklin on his memorable expedition from England in 1854. North is still in the Arctic regions and according to his statement a great continent exists beyond the seas of ice. His narrative which, if true, will be of the utmost importance to scientists and explorers, was written on the white side of pieces of skin laced together with sinews, enclosed in a morticed log and set adrift. It was picked up in Hudson's Bay and confided to a gentleman in Laconnor, Washington Territory and by him forwarded here. The following interesting extracts are taken from North's letter : "In May 1854, being desirous of leaving England, I shipped before the mast on the Erebus, under command of Sir John Franklin, on an Arctic voyage. Before winter we reached latitude 77 degrees north in Wellington Channel. This was the highest the ships ever got. Captain Franklin died of brain fever in 1857. We abandoned the ships in April, 1858. Captain Crozier decided to go ninety-nine degrees South hoping to reach Hudson Bay. Our provisions becoming exhausted all but myself perished. I lay on the snow insensible, when I was rescued by some Esquimaux, and lived with them several years. From my observation I became convinced there was a habitable land farther South. The birds and animals often came in large numbers in that direction, and then suddenly returned. The Indians all had superstitious fear of going too far in that direction, and none who did so were ever seen again. It was supposed they perished of cold and starvation, or were killed by the inhabitants beyond the mountains. I concluded to push on to the North and reach the North pole or perish in the attempt. No one could go with me, so I went alone, taking two dogs and a boat I had rigged on runners. This was on Greenland shore, as far north as the ice mountain known to navigators as the glaciers. It was early spring of 1860, according to my reckoning ; the season was the most favorable I had ever seen and in two months I must have traveled fully six hundred miles, living on game and seal, killed on the way. I will not dwell on the perils and privations of my journey, except to say I had killed my dogs to save me from starvation, when on the 20th of June, 1860, according to my calender, I passed out of a crevice or gorge between two great walls of ice just in time to escape death by a falling mass larger than a ship into an open space of table land, which I could see below me, and stretching away as far as the eye could reach, a land more beautiful than England or any other country I had ever seen. When my feelings had become calmer I descended the mountain, at the foot of which I came upon a village, in which was a great crowd of people, who seemed to be celebrating a carnival festival. Being clad in in skins, I was greatly affected by heat, and fainted, remaining insensible about two days. I was carefully attended by priests, but closely guarded. Soon after I was taken before the chief, who is called the Jarl, and received by him with distinction. He is nearly seven feet high and splendidly made. He is a blonde, with long flaxen hair, about forty years of age. The queen is also a pure blonde, very tall and beautiful. I am learning the language, which is very similar in sound to the Swedish, I am almost sure the ruling race here are the ancient Northmen of history. I am sacredly protected and treated with the greatest consideration, but carefully watched. The peasantry or serfs seem to be entirely another race and are swarthy. The people here worship the sun in summer and the moon in winter. Soon after I arrived the sun commenced declining, and finally disappeared on the 15th day of October, appearing again above the horizon on the 1st day of March, showing that the day or summer is seven and a half months, and the night or winter four and a half months in length.

The remainder of the letter is given to a description of vegetation animals and mineral sources of the country. The trees are very fine, and includes cotton wood, oak, elms, birch and pine. Vegetation grows rapidly in summer, grass growing the height of one foot in two weeks in June. The animals are moose, reindeer, muskox, buffalo, bears, wolves, foxes, rabbits, &c. There are horses, very small and highly esteemed. Whales and seals are domesticated and used for towing barges and canoes in lakes and rivers. They have grain in abundance, being wheat, maize and barley, also potatoes, plums, apples, grapes and many varieties of berries. Geese, ducks and swans are numerous, fish of many varieties abound in swarms, the salmon being the favorite. Iron is plenty, mostly magnetic. Stone is also found, and there are large quarries of a very fine quality. Precious stones and also gold and silver abound, diamonds are frequently seen. Gold and silver hammered into an oval shape is used for money. Concluding his letter North says : I have been here now about eleven months this being according to my calender the 22d of May, 1864, and the heat is growing somewhat oppressive. They have not offered me any violence and I do not think they will as the priests are too anxious to learn from me what they are satisfied I know. I am learning their language slowly, but faster than they are aware. I shall put this statement properly secured in a seal skin into the river, hoping but scarcely believing that it may pass the cataracts and be picked up by some whaling ship or craft." The letter is signed Wm. North, of H. M. S., Erebus, Sir John Franklin's Expedition, May 28th, 1864.

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ALSO

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223 ACRES

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SUNDAY READINGS.—No. 18.

For he taught them as one having authority, and not as the Scribes.

Little impresses us more on reading the New Testament, than the grand authority with which Jesus proclaimed his message. There was no wavering, no hesitation. If the Jews took exception to his utterances, he often repeated them, with perhaps added emphasis.

"I am the bread of life," he said, and when the phrase was questioned and the Jews murmured, he again said "I am the bread that came down from heaven. I am the bread of life." There can be no doubt of the moral heroism, of the sincere conviction of that man who utters unpalatable truths at the call of duty. It seems apparently so much easier to say only what shall please, that it is not strange many fall into the snare, and follow expediency rather than duty.

But all tampering was foreign to his nature and mission. He had but few months in which to perform the most important work ever done on earth, and he toiled almost without intermission. Night saw him in his weary wanderings, opening day shone on his unsheltered head, the burning sun of Judea looked down on his stern labors, evening came not to him with relaxation in her starry hand.

"I must be about my Father's business," was not only the utterance of his lips, but the engrossing thought of his whole soul. The simple authority with which he announced new truths, or placed those already familiar to his hearers in fresh light, prove him more than prophet, and that the title of Son of God was peculiarly his own.

We believe in the "authority" of Christ. The Jews call him "our greatest prophet," we who call ourselves Christians believe him to have been sent to save man from sin and its consequences, by showing him the Father in God, by making known his will concerning us, by teaching self-discipline, the duty of self-improvement, the obligaton to do all the good in one's power wherever an opening presents.

The days and years of life flee so fast than no one can afford to slight present opportunities of good. The present is ours, but neither the past or future. The past may have sown the bitter seeds of regret, which even repentance can not root out; we are building the future with every passing hour.

"If ye love me," said Jesus, "ye will keep my commandments." How many do we keep, how many disobey, is the primal question for all. He who forgets his integrity for the sake of gain, who yields himself to the indulgence of any sinful passion, who forgets the poor and suffering in their distress, is guilty of deceit, cruelty or falsehood; he proves to the Allseeing eye, if not to his own understanding, that he cannot love or honor the Saviour.

Amid the changing scenes of life, and the varying opinions of men, it is comforting and refreshing to turn to the sacred record and listen to Him who spake with authority. His teachings are a rock on which to stand secure from the surging sea of opinions that wreck some because seduced to turn from the plain, grand record of his life, to the wild fancies of the visionary.

He spake with authority, and though centuries have rolled away since then, his influence remains not only unimpared; but ever increasing. War, the most anti-christian of all the deeds of men, has become to thinking minds a shameful blot on civilization, and all good and true souls condemn it without stint. It is to the blessed influence of Christ, that the poor are shielded in large measure from want and exposure, and that the brute creation are cared for as a part of the family of God.

Slowly but surely, as the mills of God grind, the work of Jesus goes on in the hearts of men. He was but a little while on earth, but long enough for the task given him to do. He left his legacy complete, and added years would not have increased its value. All needed for strength in temptation, for patience in disappointments and calamities, for solace in grief, for hope in hereafter, he gave us in the brief time allotted to his mission among men.

With reverent, grateful hearts let all acknowledge his authority, study his words of unmatched wisdom, snd make him friend and guide. "Greater love hath no man for another, than that he will lay down his life for his sake," and Jesus did that amid the horrors of Calvary. All the return possible for us is love and obedience, and shall that be withheld?

When a crowd of jayhawkers started a disturbance in a Texas chnrch, the other day, the preacher raised up a shot gun and said: "William Dello, sit down, or I'll make it painful for you." William sat down and was as quiet as a lamb.

Ven some men slap me on der shoulder und says, "I was glad to hear you so vell," and den sticks behind my back his fingers to his nose, I half my opinion of dat veller.

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JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

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M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. v5n1-1y.

ISAAC LYTLE, Attorney-at-Law, Officee wth Wilson & Hutchison, Allegheny street, Bilefonte, Pa. v4n46-1y

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v4n12-1y

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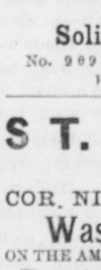

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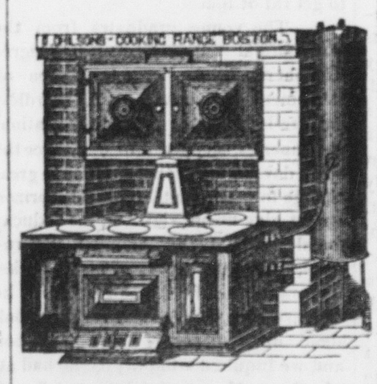

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$7,50 to $15
FOR SUITS OF THE
FINEST CASSIMERE.

HATS, CAPS,

and a full and complete assortment of everything in the line of Clothing.

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

all directly from their own manufactory. Also,

Jewelry, Watches, Etc.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. Repairing of Watches promptly attended to, by P. Galbraith. v4n15-1y.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE,
Corner Front and Pine Street,
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.
ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.
The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

NATIONAL HOTEL,
MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned adopts this method of informing the travelling community, and citizens generally, that he has refitted and furnished anew throughout, with first-class furniture, this well known and established house—
THE NATIONAL HOTEL, MILLHEIM, PA.
He is well prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to all who desire to make a hotel their Home, or pleasant temporary abode. The custom of the travelling public, and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentive servents are engaged at this popular Hotel. The Stabling is the very best, and none but careful and accommodating Hostlers are employed.
JONATHAN KREMER,
jy14'72-1y. Prop'r.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL—COMFORTABLE ROOMS,
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—
AND REASONABLE CHARGES,
The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte, on business or for pleasure.
AN OMNIBUS WILL CARRY PASSENGERS
and baggage to and from all trains free of charge
4-35-y.

BUSH HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
SUMMER RESORT.
First-Class Accommodations
FOR
300 GUESTS
For circular and further particulars, address
W. H. WILKINSON & CO.,
v5n1-1y PROPRIETORS.

FRENCH'S NEW HOTEL,
COR. COURTLAND & NEW CHURCH STS.
NEW YORK.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
RICHARD P. FRENCH,
Son of the late Col. RICHARD FRENCH, of French's Hotel has taken this Hotel, newly fitted up and entirely renovated the same. Centrally located in the BUSINESS PART of the City.
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S DINING ROOMS ATTACHED. 5-24-m9.

Livery Stables.

LIVERY STABLE!

WM. McCULLEY, begs leave to inform the citizens of Bellefonte and the public generally, that he has opened and is now keeping one of the largest and most extensive
Livery Stables in Bellefonte.
His horses are good and safe—his
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C., ARE ALL GOOD,
and comfortable. His rates of hire are reasonable. He solicits the patronage of the public, and promises satisfaction.
WM. McULLEY.
v4n33-1y

Provisions.

The Best Beef in the Market
CAN BE FOUND AT
Edwin Tyson's
Meat Market. Wellkill
THE VERY BEST OF BEEVES
that can be found, and keep a large assortment of other kinds of meats of the very best quality and at very
REASONABLE PRICES.
Call and see us, on HIGH STREET, near the new building of the First National Bank. Farmers will do well to call and see us before selling at any other place, as
We Pay the Best Prices
AND
CASH IN ADVANCE.
5-6-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.
5-2-3m.

LOGAN FOUNDRY,
NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT
BELLEFONTE, PA.
It is with pleasure I inform the people Centre and the adjoining counties, that I am now prepared to make
HOUSE CASTINGS,
such as Sash Weights, Cellar Window Grates, &c., of all sizes.
Grist & Sawmill Castings, Sled
Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. I also manufacture the
IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.
Also, Egg Stoves, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Grates, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every
VARIETY OF CASTINGS,
kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give me a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.
v5n1-1y GEO. A. BAYARD.

MILESBURG FOUNDRY.
CASTINGS AND MACHINERY OF ALL kinds made and fitted up in the best style
Thimble SKEINS
of the last improved style, Wholesale or Retail.
Turbine Water Wheels, Engines, &c.,
made to order. [5-17-1y] M. M. FAXON.

Miscellaneous.

J. B. KIMES & CO.
1215 Race St., PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of
Slate Mantels
AND
Slate Work
Generally.
Mantels of any Size or Color Made to Order
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
14-6m

Spokes, RIMS, AND PLOW HANDLES
JOHN G. DAVIS & SON,
Union Spoke Works,
S. W. Cor. Leopard & Otter Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ *Send for Price List.* ☜
21-6m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, June 13th, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$363,210 67
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		160,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		30,900 00
Due from redeem'g and reserve agts.		43,703 90
" " National Banks	9,976 71	
" " State Banks and Bankers	33,197 81	
Banking House		11,534 40
Furniture and Fixtures		850 00
Current Expenses		2,087 17
Taxes paid		1,674 44
Premiums		171 98
Cash Items		5,462 56
Bills of other National Banks		337 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g Nickel)		449 45
Legal Tender Notes		31,283 00
Specie		91 00
		$634,865 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	37,000 00
Exchange	1,894 21
Interest	12,078 22
Profit and Loss	953 47
National Bank Circulation Outstand'g	87,500 00
Individual Deposits	337,477 63
Due to National Banks	56,638 72
" State Banks and Bankers	1,322 84
	$634,865 09

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
County of Centre SS: }
I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief,
JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 30th day of June, 1873.
ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, N. P
Correct Attest;
R. C. HUMES, }
ADAM HOY, } DIRECTORS.
JAS. A BEAVER, }
v3n24-3t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 199, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceading the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The new paper mill looks well on paper.

——John L. Rankin represents the best Fire Insurance Co. in the Country.

——Circus day, on last Saturday; West Branch Camp-meeting, Aug. 15th.

——Baby carriages—selling off at cost to close out the lot, by James Welch & Co.

——There was a man at the circus last Saturday with a name long enough to do for a prop to a clothes line.

——The "Equitable," the most popular Life Ins. Co. in the country, is represented by Jno. I. Rankin.

——The Bush House is crowded with strangers who injoy its splendid table and other unrivaled accommodations.

——Our young ladies are never behind the fashions but the fashions are very much in the rear of the young ladies.

——The surburban thoroughfares are all delightful for driving, but for bridal parties the Roopsburg road is the most attractive.

——Organ grinders were numerously in town last week, which leads us to remark that the Italians have a decided turn for music.

——Hon A. G. Curtin and family have taken permanent residence in their new home. Mr. Curtin left on Monday last for a brief sojourn at Saratoga Springs.

——The best way to prevent taking Cholera is not to take it. —*Watchman.*

There is wisdom in the above; about as much as could be held on the point of a pin.

——Tired nature and this oppressive weather seem to say to us—"Rest weary body, rest," but our creditors say "We have a note to meet on Saturday, would it be convenient, &c."

——The regular meeting of the democratic County Committee was held on last Saturday in this place at eleven o'clock A. M. in order to allow the members to go to the Circus in the afternoon.

——J. M. Wagner & Co. have purchased a thousand bushels of new wheat and are now able to turn out flour of the very best quality. This lot is the best they have had for two years.

——All persons in this County desiring to attend the State Teachers' Association at Pittsburgh can procure excursion rates over the rail roads by applying to D. H. Hastings at this office.

——The County Normal School opened yesterday at Centre Hall with fine prospects for a large attendance. The corps of teachers is the best that has ever presided over the Normal Institute.

——Our fellow townsmen, Hon. James Milliken, one of the Government Commissionors to the Vienna Exhibition, has arrived safely at his destination and has found time to write us a very interesting letter which will be found in another column.

——A summer visitor, a handsome young lady, at one of our hotels, who plays the piano finely and whistles a pleasant accompaniment. And this one forcible trait in her character gives rise to as much admiration from the young men, as a rooster might be expected to show to a strong minded hen that would presume to do the same thing.

——Governor John F. Hartranft is to day the guest of President Calder, at the Agricultural College. He was met at Milroy yesterday by General Beaver who conveyed him to the College last evening. The exercises of Commencement week have been both interesting and satisfactory to all parties present. A full report will be given in this paper next week.

——It is said that a rolling stone gathers no moss. The old saw-er was more than half right, but we know of many persons who have made a change of base that was very advantageous. This is why we remark that Messrs. Schroyer & Son who have removed to their handsome rooms on Bishop Street, and are now doing an immense business, and by their reliability, promptness and mechanical genius have built up a large trade in the furniture business. Their prices are very low and their work the very best. Go and see for yourself.

——Saturday last was set apart in this county for the purpose of giving a day to the study of ornithology, zoology ichiology and all the other "ologies" of Van Amburg's menagerie. The day was mild and pleasant and our streets were thronged at an early hour by men, women and children who, coming from all parts of the county, had made it suit to be here. We never had a conference, synod or Sunday school Convention that was half so well attended or that called forth anything like the amount of enthusiasm displayed at the menagerie.

There were four tents, three small and one very large one. The former enclosed the menagerie and museum, the latter the arena. Then there were the usual amount of side shows which we visited first, being earnestly entreated to do so by a man with short hair at the entrance. Here was the lady who gladened the heart by wrapping a long snake around her neck, while an old lady near us was prophesying the fate of the anticipated bride of the giant who kicks the beam at 490 avoirdupois. We had great cause to be thankful when we left that side show, thankful that we were not an Albino or a dwarf, that we hadn't to wrap snakes around our neck like the hard faced woman, and that we were over eighteen inches high unlike the dwarf, and didn't have the unfortunate qualities of the giant boy, Master Bates. We have many things to be thankful for, was our reflection as we passed into the Menagerie. The specimen natives of the forest and jungle were well represented. Many of them, by a life of virtue and integrity, had reached a venerable old age and will soon be transferred to the museum. Being fearful of missing the acrobatic feats in the arena we were compelled to slight some of the monkeys and lions. We were surprised at the attendance. Every seat was filled and not another place for a seat was left. Standing room was scarcer than eggs for breakfast at any well regulated hotel. It was a mass of suffocation, fun and sweat. We never saw such a large attendance at a prayer meeting where no admission fee, at all, is charged. There was never as large an amount of ready scrip contributed at any one missionary meeting we ever attended, and we have been to a good many, as came into the hands of the man at the ticket wagon and we never saw so many members of different church denominations assist so generously in making up such a cheerful, happy throng and agree so harmoniously together. We noticed that most of them had their own or somebody else's children with them, but perhaps it was only an act of kindness to the little folks. We guess it was. What a blessing a six-year-old boy or girl is to a steward or an elder or a vestryman, on showday! The ring-master, after a few remarks, introduced a pair of gymnasts whom we could see very well when they mounted the trapeze, but when the educated dogs trotted out it required a determined stretch of the neck to fix the line of vision out side of a man in front of us who had as much red, curly hair as the biggest lion in the next tent. His back hair attracted too much attention and a showman was appealed to, who immediately called out—"Sit down there old frizzle-head," and frizzled-head wilted. "Down in front" was said so loudly and so often that we couldn't out of respect to the demand, refuse and when the performance ended, we could tell all about the construction of the ridge-pole and canvas, but very little about the performance in the ring. Frizzled-head wouldn't keep down in front, or any place else. He had no modesty, no more than the girl who walked the rope. We wont go to the shows any more, they are too immoral and the crowd is too tiresome and frequenters of shows can't be trusted, they stand in their own light and every body else's. A circus is a good place for animals and pickpockets but it is not the place for a moral man who is near sighted.

——Col. William Smith, the celebrated oil man, of Pittsburgh is spending a few days with his family at the Bush House. The Colonel does a very extensive business in oil and grease. He supplies the Pa. Central, Buffalo Valley and numerous other rail-roads with lubricating material for their rolling stock. In his extensive business operations he is well known in Pittsburgh and throughout the state as a man of rare business qualities, thorough integrity and great liberality. At home his name is connected with all the leading interests of the City and with political movements he has long been indentified on both sides of "the mountain." Sociably he is one of the most thoroughly genial and companionable men we ever met. We hope he will return to the Smokey City in renewed health and with as pleasant recollections of Bellefonte as he shall leave behind him.

The smartest young man in town
Will instantly know who I mean,
Tho' by some he is called "country wight"
They will find him a long way from green.
In his business he prospers apace,
You no doubt knew that before.
And proves his fine sense and good taste,
By buying boots at the Boston Shoe store.

Where the best and cheapest bargins in boots and shoes can be had. Call and see at No. 5 Bush's Arcade.

——Go to Jno. I. Rankin for your Fire Insurance.

——The Good Templars of Milesburg have decided to dispense with their regular meetings during the months of July and August. The Bellefonte lodge some time since adjourned *sine die* and they are going to run a rum candidate for assembly.

——When the new state constitution shall have been adopted, we hope that all well reading citizens will turn over a new leaf, attend strictly to business and behave constitutionally. We have made up our mind to stay at home, and try to elevate the moral standard of our subscribers. There is much that is harmful in continually running about looking from place to place on a rail road pass, and the late wise debating society in the Quaker City wont allow any rail road corporation to interfere any more in this manner with the legitimate business of newspaper men. Couldn't the same body adopt a regulation uniform for all editors of the glorious old Keystone State?

——Mr. W. W. Curtin, son of Hon. A. G. Curtin, returned home a few days since to enter upon the arduous and responsible duties of Secretary of the Bellefonte Car Manufacturing Company. Mr. Curtin has enjoyed the privilege of seeing about as much of the world and its ways as a gentleman of his age well could. After finishing his Collegiate course he went with his father to Russia and, for almost four years, had the pleasure of studying the customs and people of all the different European cities and governments, and for a year or two was Vice Consul at Berlin. Since his return, to the present time, he has been engaged in extensive lumber operations in the eastern part of the State. His appointment to the Secretaryship of the car works is a deserved compliment to his ability and energy.

——Playing games on the aged is not always productive of flattering results. An old gentleman, a good samaritan as it were, who frequently comes in to talk about theology and the early customs of Centre county people, dropped in yesterday, when, assuming our most patronizing manner we handed him a copy of the collated speeches made in the constitutional convention, last winter. He was pleased with it. He ran through it hurriedly to get the hang of the thing and then turning to the beginning commenced to read it, and he read it slowly and carefully from ten o'clock until long after we came from dinner, and we hope to be elected County superintendent if he didn't go clear through the volume slowly and carefully and then as we were about to go to tea he said that, from what he saw in the report he thought the convention had acted prudently in adjourning over, during the hot weather and we were compelled to agree, in order to get rid of him.

——The young graduates from the state normal schools get their degree without much labor or any degree of attainment to speak of. A beardless lad, fresh from one of these educational henneries, stepped into our office the other day, to see if there was any great change in the national political horizon and to give us his views on the educational policy of the national government, and in the course of his remarks, he *casually* mentiond the fact that he had just taken his degree. Farenheit took about ninety degrees that afternoon and we inquired what degree he had attained to. Master of "Elements" was his reply, and he showed us a monogram badge with the letters M. E. engraved thereon. Now as an appropriate sequence to this habit we suggest the degree of A. B. C., to be conferred immediately after the student learns the alphabet, and the degree of M. P. A. (signifying "Master of Primary Arithmetic") for the lowest grades of school, and so on through the various stages of childish education. One is about as sensible as the other.

——Three distinguished individuals arrived in town last week. One was a son of Gen. W. T. Sherman, the other, of Associate Justice Bradly and a young Dennis, whose father was a—well, some great fellow, we suppose. They traveled here from Washington, D. C., on horse-back. Having been pretty well hardened to the business they say that they can ride with ease, longer than their horses can stand it. And that they could ride five thousand miles in an old fashioned stage coach over a rough road now, and not feel half so sore as they used to when their mothers spanked them. Sherman's horse gave out here and was turned out to grass. It is *the* curiosity now. The people look at this old, played out quadruped with as much interest as if old Tecumseh himself had ridden him all the way from Atlanta to the sea. The old General wouldn't ride such a horse, or else we're deceived in him, but it would be very natural to buy such an animal for his son. He is perfectly quiet and safe. Providence didn't provide any break-neck rate of speed in the construction of that horse. Young Sherman is a quiet, sensible boy, so are the others, and they are very sensible in taking this novel way of spending their College vacation. They went from here to Lock Haven, thence to Williamsport, Milton and all along the shore to the starting point.

——The forthcoming report of the Borough Auditors is being looked for with considerable interest by all citizens who have an interest in the welfare and credit of our borough. There is no denying the fact that our municipal taxes are heavy, that they are somewhat in excess of most other towns of the same population in the State. But then our public buildings, our streets, the copious supply of water, are evidences that officers of the town have made judicious expenditures of the public funds. Our officials are men who have lived in and grown up with the interests of the town, and to presume that they have not acted honestly and judiciously would be base ingratitude. We believe that it is due and in justice to the tax-payers that the yearly statement of the receipts and disbursements of the public monies should be published according to law at the time prescribed by the law. There is no apology for this neglect, nor need there be any, for the Auditors will be through with their labors shortly, and then the statements should be and will be published. No one can lay blame to the *present* borough officials for the neglect of duty or incompetency of their predecessors. Had our municipal affairs been managed for the past ten years as they are at present there is no doubt that our aggregate indebtedness would be considerably less than it is. Not that any fraud has ever been perpetrated or intended, but that neglect and inefficiency are great muddlers.

Why a custom so peculiar, so abortive to the growth of our town and so unjust to the renters and laboring men, should have attained to a custom is, to say the least, surprising. We mean the custom of compelling renters to pay the taxes assessed upon real estate. That a man who simply buys the use of another man's property from year to year should pay his landlord's taxes on the same, is as unreasonable as it is unjust. We know of no other town in the State that has tolerated such a practice. To any fair and candid man no argument need be used to show its injustice. Our tax-collectors could name dozens of renters who have removed from rented property without paying the taxes on the same, and thereby defrauding the Borough when the *owner* of the property lived in town. Property owners generally are able to pay the taxes on their property. Renters are not always responsible either for their rent or taxes. No person has fixed this fact in his mind more permanently than the property-owners and tax collectors. Let owners pay their own taxes and charge their renters to suit the case. They do this latter anyway. We seriously believe that this system of compelling renters to pay taxes on the real estate of others to be radically wrong, and we do earnestly hope that, before the first day of next April, it shall be entirely corrected.

HARRIS TOWNSHIP, July 20th, 1873.

Imagine yourself at a brick mansion house on the eastern slope of an eastern spur of the Nittany Mountains, the pure mountain water flowing abundantly at the door. The flowers and vegetables in the garden, the shrubbery and shade trees in the yard, all growing luxuriantly in the atmosphere cooled by the limpid stream; above and at either side, the woodland stretching out forming protection from storm—a shelter and pasture for stock and a shade most invitingly pleasant to those who have leisure to enjoy it. In the orchard and large yard fifty cherry trees all laden with rich ripe fruit bending their burdened boughs earthward seeking relief from their ponderous load. Mullberries Juneberries, raspberries, a most plentiful supply; apples, pears, plums, grapes all coming on in their season and promising a handsome yield,—the golden grain, the rattle of the reaper, the merry laugh of the binders, the hurry and haste in the kitchen, the clatter and clash among pans and pots, and the quick sharp ring of the noon day bell all telling that harvest is here.

Imagine yourself thus surrounded, and your enjoyment will not be above the lot of mortals, for such are the surroundings at the home of Wm. D. Ross, three miles north of Boalsburg, with whom the writer and his little family have been enjoying these luxuries for the past week.

The cherries in such variety and abundance have been rather a special delight. This flowing "water that nature brews down in the bright crystal alembicco of her cloud-crested mountains" has been better than medicine in imparting fresh vigor and new life.

The valley at this place is narrow and the beauty of landscape ends abruptly at the foot of Tussey Mountains, over this and you set foot in the Bear Meadows, a grand place for a Mountain Hotel and summer resort as soon as opened up by the Stone Valley Rail Road. The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek R. R. passing through Linden Hall, a mile distant, thence to Bellefonte, will likely be completed through this valley within a year. This facility added to the rich farming lands and mineral wealth of Harris Township will make it a most desirable part of Centre County.

Hoping to return again about chestnut time I shall conclude without futher ceremony. Respectfully.

W. S. SMITH.

——Springfield's excitement of last week was almost equaled in this place on last Monday. It was the cheerful sight of a tub race. A vast crowd of people had assembled to decide whether every tub could stand on its own bottom. It so transpired that neither the tubs or the occupants could accomplish this feat with and degree of precision. A cheer rose from the spectators when Colonel Wilkinson, with a half dozen sleek looking colored dining-room boys with their tubs, appeared at the head of the course just opposite our office. A platform had been hurriedly placed over the surface of the water, and thither the boys repaired. At the lower end of the course hung the apple that must be plucked by the successful tubbist. The word was given and the boys prepared to embark. Now it takes an iron nerve and years of experience, a clear conscience and your hair parted in the middle in order to embark in a tub with credit to yourself.—The contestants lacked some of these necessary qualifications. A tub would be brought to the landing, placed in position and then the boy would put one foot in the bottom. This would give him confidence. Then the other foot would be cautiously carried into position, when the tub would dart off in front and the disappointed boy would go backwards or sidelong, generally headforemost, into five feet of water, and would only recover to find the hundreds of people on the banks and balconies laughing immoderately at his misfortune. When a half dozen lads are going through such a formula it has a decided tendency to increase the laughter and excitement. Finding that there was no prospect for a fair start without assistance, Col. Wilkinson, with a malicious twinkle in his eye, rowed to the landing and requested several dignified but accommodating gentlemen, to assist in getting the racers afloat. They stopped cautiously into the boat, being fearful of soiling ther nice new clothes.—Now the final effort was to be made—each gentleman held the tub steady for the anticipating occupant to enter.—There was a lull in the noisy crowd, all eyes were directed to this interesting groupe. A gentle pause followed, and—then the platform gave way, and colored boys, tubs and gentlemanly assistants closed in one affectionate, miscellaneous embrace in nearly six feet of spring water. Could the scene which followed be described? We rather think we can't do justice to it. *There* was a scene for a father! Not a man in the water had a dry eye or square inch of warm clothing. It was so exciting to the spectators that some of them fell over into the pond themselves. Even this did not cool the enthusiasm of two of them, for, as soon as they reached the bank, they fell to wrestling and knocking off hats and shifting each others ears just like people will do when they are enthusiastic. But the race eventually got under way and was a great success.

——We witnessed the operations of a new invention, the other day at the Lime Stone quarry of Messrs. Shortlidge & Co., below town. It is a steam apparatus for drilling holes into rocks. It is a queer, ingenious contrivance in which a little steam engine, the necessary attachments and drill, are all combined. The furnace and boiler are mounted upon a small wagon and the steam is conveyed to the engine through a gum hose. The engine rests upon a kind of three legged stool made of iron which is so ingeniously contrived as to be easily placed upon the most irregular base so securely as to apply the steam power and drill the hole. Every stroke of the engine causes the drill to strike a blow of about two hundred pounds force. While we were present, holes were drilled through very hard rocks at the rate of three inches per minute. When the drill has reached the depth of five feet, the hose is detatched, the engine carried by a couple of men to another point, is reset and the drilling resumed. While we were present, the drill was moved and set, the steam applied and a hole five feet in length drilled, all in the space of thirty-one minutes. It would take a good workman, two and one-half hours to drill a hole of the same length. Indeed it is a great labor and time saving machine and is not very expensive.

OFFICE W. BR. CAMP MEETING ASS'N,
LOCK HAVEN, PA., JULY 1, 1873.

The West Branch Camp Meeting Association sends its fifth annual circular to its friends and patrons. It has now become a permanent institution, and, with the knowledge gained by experience, the improvements which have been made, the facilities for worship in all kinds of weather, the good water, pure air and cool shade, together with good boarding at extremely low rates, with abundant table supplies for those who desire to do their own cooking, with excellent postal, telegraph and police arrangements, the facilities for reaching and leaving the grounds, the Board of Directors feel warranted in publishing that the accommodations are nowhere excelled.

The grounds are accessible by rail from all parts of the State, and excursion tickets will be sold by the different railroad companies. Those who desire to spend the Sabbath on the ground will be compelled to arrive as early as Saturday and remain until Monday, as there will *positively* be no trains run on Sabbath. A limited number can be supplied with sleeping accommodations but where several parties intend to go together it would be well to order a tent.

This year the meeting will commence on Tuesday, August 19, and will close on Friday morning, August 29. The boarding will be $7.50 for the term, $1,22 per day, and 50 cents a meal. The price of tents will be $7 on the ground floor, and $6 on the second story, with one dollar additional on each tent to meet the expenses of light, police, porterage, straw, &c., &c. The drawing for tents will take place at the office of the Association on Monday, July 28, at 10 o'clock a. m. Persons can have two adjoining tents on the same floor, or one below and one immediately above, or two lower and two upper. Traveling Methodist preachers accompanied with their families will each receive a tent free; those not so accompanied will receive sleeping accommodations.

Order tents early. Direct all letters to the Secretary.

J. F. BATCHELER, PRES'T.
W. C. KREES, Secretary.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

ON THE CONTINENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN: *Sir*:—There are three routes of travel by which one may start from Paris for Vienna, but these converge into one at or about the Austrian frontier—one by the way of Cologne and thence up the Rhine to Coblentz, Margence, Frankfort, etc.; another by way of Switzerland, the third, which is the mail route, and the one most frequently traveled, is through France by way of Nancy to Strausburg, and thence down the valley of the Rhine to Carlsruke, and thence through the German province of Wurtemburg and Bavaria. This last route, although the most expensive, is generally selected, for the traveler finds interesting towns, at which he may break the journey, such as Stuttgard, Augsburg, Munich, Salzburg and Lintz.—While the route by way of the Rhine is possessed of scenery that is justly celebrated for its beauty, both in song and story, and while that by the way of Switzerland is no less crowned for its grandeur, still there is much that will interest the traveler in passing through Wurtemburg and Bavaria. The quaint German villages, with the gable ends of the houses all turned toward the street, the costumes of the villagers so rustic and simple that one seems to be visiting a new world instead of an old one. The ghastly, bleeding effigies of dead Christ's which are hung at almost every road-crossing or bridge, will scarcely convey to the intelligent christian of the new world, be he Protestant or Catholic, feelings of deep awe or of religious devotion. Indeed, some of these in their forbidding ugliness have, in my hearing, called forth expressions of horror from devout Catholics. A distinguished American lady said to me, "If I had not been a Catholic 'ere I came to the old world, I do not think I ever should have become one."

No traveler should pass through Munich without stopping, although the city in itself is not of novel or beautiful construction, yet it contains much that will interest every one. The novel-reader will recall much of its interest by remembering the city as described in the "Initials," and the historian, or he who delights in history, will recall much of the city and the adjoining country, in the wars of Napoleon. Its picture-galleries contain many rare gems—the one devoted to pictures of the old masters, being in possession, so to speak, of the "beggar boys" of Murillie, worth ten times their weight in gold.

The great Bronze foundry of the world is in Munich, which has been liberally patronized by the people of the United States, and one of the most valuable cabinets of drawing any where to be found can be seen here. The "English Garden" is a park of beautiful drives, walks, lakes and swiming streams, and throughout this on all summer days the Germans of the middle class, with their families, retire, loiter, drink beer, smoke, and dance to the music of monstrous bands; a child of ten years that cannot drink a mug-full of beer is not considered much of a Dutchman.

The vicinity of Salzburg is full of interest and of beautiful scenery, for here we reach the Austrian Tyrol, with its snow-capped Alps and land locked lakes, the resort in summer time of the nobility and the wealthy of the Austrian Empire. It contains a peasantry no less hardy and resolute than those of Switzerland, an in their customs and costumes no less curious.

The traveler for Vienna should, by all means, leave the cars at Lintz, from which city he can go to Vienna by good steamboats upon the Danube in nine hours. The scenery along this, the upper Danube, is thought by many to equal that of the Rhine. The bold cliffs and mountains which project upon the stream, are rich in verdue, mostly cultivated in patches to their summits, are surrounded with castles or monastaries that have each a story so full of romance that while voyaging one lives a dream life associated only with the days when men were chivalrous and brave, and women loyal and true, and thus dreaming will forget all that has been tedious in a voyage of over one thousand miles from London to Vienna. Respectfully,

Vienna, June 25. VOYAGER.